

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 69.—VOL. III.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1843.
OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

[SIXPENCE.

DRILL IN THE ARMY.

A melancholy incident—no other than the murder in cold blood of the adjutant of his regiment, by a soldier on parade—has drawn public attention to the subject of military drill, the oppressiveness of the present system having been pleaded by the culprit as the aggravation which urged him to commit his reckless crime, and generally alluded to by others as producing pain, vexation, and disappointment, not to say disaffection, among the British soldiery.

While expressing our abhorrence of the lawless mind and depraved disposition of the wretch who could bring himself to take revenge upon a system in the person of a gallant officer who had never done him any individual wrong, we may, without fear of being suspected of any sympathy with such an enormity, look at the evil complained of in a social aspect, with a view to see how far it is an evil, and how far the system of drill, in its present vigour and unrelaxing industry, is compatible not only with the general welfare of the army, but also with the ordinary interests of Christian humanity.

One of our warmest and proudest feelings as civilians is that of brotherly fellowship with our troops—of perfect reliance upon them as gallant and trusty protectors of national honour—as faithful champions of loyalty and the greatness of the British name—as worthy companions of their glorious kindred—as props of the empire, kith and kin of the people, and defenders of the Crown and country in every emergency of disorder or of war. It is greatly to the common interest of the citizens that they should regard the soldiery with perfect affection, and be so regarded by them in return. We know that there are mischievous people, ay, and mischievous papers too, directing their influence towards the excitement of discontent among the troops, towards the importation of politics into the army, and the engendering

of an uneasiness of temper, an impatience of proper discipline and control, and a belief that the principles upon which all armies must be regulated are principles incompatible with the true spirit of liberty and the freedom of thought among mankind. It is from such quarters as these that we continually hear, upon any political crisis, the cry of "What will you do with the army? The army is against you. The soldiers will desert you to a man." But these are only the mad shoutings of mock-patriots, who have less reliance than they should have upon the truth, the fidelity, the unwavering integrity of the British troops, who in these supereminent qualities are an example, and a bright one, to all the armies of the world.

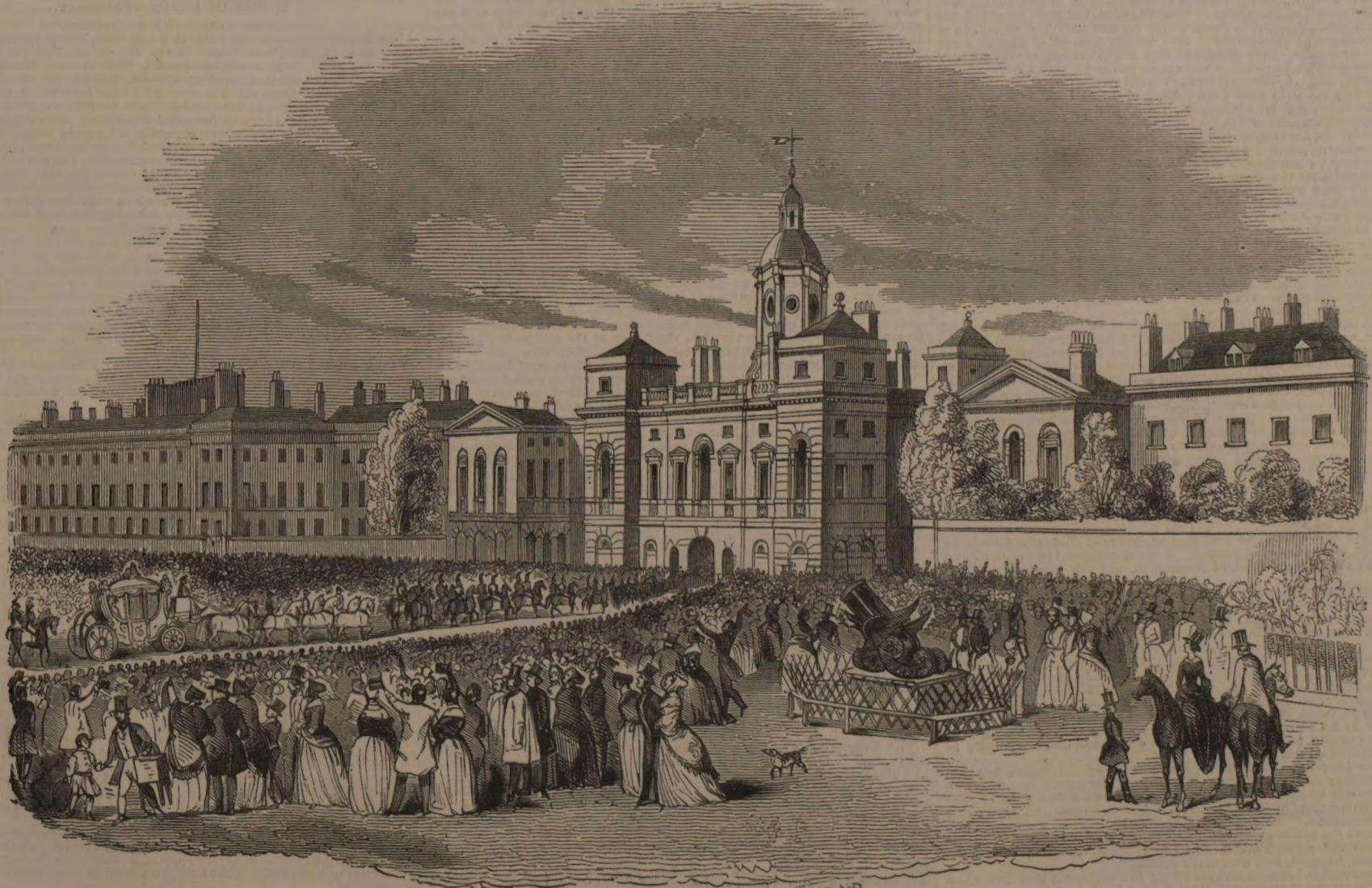
It was only last week that Mr. Bright, in the House of Commons, threw out some of those insinuations about the tone and temper of the soldiery in which the most violent class of politicians are too prone to indulge, and which were instantly, on the part of the army, repudiated and rebuked by Sir Henry Hardinge in the finest spirit of manly indignation. The old general stood glowing and enraged that an aspersion should be even hinted against the affection of his troops, and, while he gave his loud and earnest denial to the calumny implied, poured forth eloquent protestations of the loyalty of the soldiers, of their perfect attachment to the cause of order in the state, of their ever-readiness for war, and of their moral courage to execute, everywhen and everywhere, even the most painful duties which social disturbance might render it necessary to perform. In such dilemmas of disorder—reluctantly perhaps, but always firmly, and with a spirit of humanity prompting him to spare and to forbear—the British soldier would be ready at the orders of his superior, and unalterably faithful at his post.

It is because we believe this to be the true character of the army, and because, moreover, it is a character which—separating ourselves from the disaffection-mongers—we wish most loyally to maintain, that we can afford to inquire frankly into any apparent grievance which may annoy the troops vexatiously, and

proclaim ourselves, without suspicion, the soldier's as well as the citizen's friend.

We, therefore, unhesitatingly direct attention to the subject of excessive drill, and as freely express ourselves opposed to its exercise, either in Ireland or elsewhere; not because we apprehend any danger from it to the loyal spirit of the army, but because it seems opposed to three very important principles, those of policy, humanity, and common sense. We shall not enter into the military arguments for or against the practice; we shall not presume to set up our judgment against the experience of zealous officers, working for the improvement of their corps; and, although a writer in the *Times* has declared that not one sixth of the manoeuvres which our men are taught are practicable on the field of battle, we shall not pretend to any concurrence in the statement, but direct ourselves to the question on social grounds alone.

It is clear to us, then, that at the present moment too much drill is practised upon our troops—more we mean than is required for the purposes of discipline, or than the humane indulgence which the citizen should award to the soldier will recognise as just. We do not say that too much labour is gone through—we know that the habit of exercise is most imperative, and requires to be kept in constant play—and that the soldier does not do the same amount of work in time of peace as the labouring civilian; but we assert that the frequency of drill is very much too harassing, in consequence of the annoying details of duty which are attendant upon every turning-out, which fidget and weary the more from seeming, as they really are, so perfectly unnecessary, and which disgust the soldier with their continual and plaguing repetition. It has been truly said that a long peace has induced the superior officers in the army to turn their attention to minutiae which were never thought of during war, and, in endeavouring to improve the discipline and gainsay the accusation that soldiers eat the bread of idleness, they have invented unnecessary drills and occupations which are tiresome in their



HER MAJESTY'S PROGRESS TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS ON THURSDAY.

details, and worrying beyond measure to the men who practise them. The great annoyance which the soldiers complain of is that they have never a moment's repose:—

"From daylight until dark they are constantly irritated by being ordered to dress and answer their names, &c.; and their rooms are kept in such a perfect but uncomfortable state of tidiness that they can neither sit down in peace nor amuse themselves in any way. Smoking is necessarily forbidden in barrack-rooms, and as the soldier is not allowed to have a box or anything except his knapsack, which is filled to the utmost with wearing apparel, it is impossible that he can keep even a book. Libraries and other amusements have been recommended sufficiently often, but have they or will they ever be established? In fact the soldier has no refuge from annoyance except in the ale-house, nor any indulgence except in that baneful habit of drunkenness which is the cause of nearly all the crimes which are committed in the British army."

Should Father Mathew succeed in introducing his system of temperance into the army, it will be an inestimable blessing upon the men, which will, however, require to be perfected by leaving them more leisure from needless annoyance—by sweetening that leisure with the means of healthy physical exercise or mentally healthy intellectual enjoyment—by teasing it less with interruptions for discipline and drill, and so disturbing those humble comforts which, apart from that labour which is the duty of life, become luxuries to those who have no others, and are a boon which humanity can hardly refuse to bestow upon those who fight the battles of their country, and ever wield the glave of victory for our national renown. Having thus recorded our impressions upon this subject, we cannot better conclude than by quoting some concurrent opinions of a morning contemporary, which are entirely corroborative of our own views:—

"We think that if measures were taken to promote the comfort and happiness of the soldiers when off duty—if manly and healthy recreations, which have been already partially introduced, were more generally and liberally provided—if they had some indulgences allowed and encouraged which might draw them away from their sottish and boozing enjoyments—if they could be made to feel that their officers cared for their comfort and rejoiced in their happiness; then, we think, they would not only bear the strictest discipline and severest drill when on duty, but bear them with cheerfulness and good will. But such a change as we have hinted at—for it would be in many regiments a change—depends entirely upon the skill, character, and zeal of the commanding officers; and upon these gallant men we would humbly but earnestly impress the duty, or at least policy and propriety, of doing all that can be done, consistently with discipline and subordination, to gain the affections, elevate the character, and confirm the loyalty of their troops. The soldiers of the British army are quick to recognise the virtues and the courage of their officers; and they are ever ready to evince their appreciation of them not less by gallantry in the field than by patience under difficulties, and by good conduct in the midst of embarrassment."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Tuesday have reached us: their contents are of little importance. The *Presse* contains an account of an interesting conversation said to have been held with Espartero by the Sub-Prefect of Bayonne. "My only regret," said Espartero on this occasion, "is that I did not terminate my career sword in hand like a true soldier; but every body abandoned me." He had, he said, intended to march to meet Concha, but on the first movement towards him several corps, seduced by the bribes so lavishly distributed by the emissaries of Queen Christina, deserted him. His final resolve was to shut himself up and defend to the last moment the authority of the Government; when, however, he found that Cadiz had also pronounced, his only remaining resource was, he added, "the generous hospitality of the Malabar."

SPAIN.—The latest accounts received from Barcelona appear to be of an alarming character. They represent a civil war as inevitable. Brigadier Ametller is said to be marching on Barcelona from Saragossa, with the view of putting down the junta with a strong force.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 13th. The journals of the new government compliment the Portuguese on its inhospitable treatment of Espartero, and speak of its denial to him "of the rites of hospitality" as a noble and meritorious action. Major-General Manuel Mazzaredo has been named military governor of Madrid. Concha was at Seville on the 7th.

The young Queen of Spain assisted at a high mass, and "Te Deum" was chanted in honour of the victory of Torrejon. She was seated on a throne which had not been occupied since Isabel the Catholic. Senor Garnica had been appointed political chief of Madrid.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Gordon, went to Ischl on the 25th ult., for the purpose of coming to an understanding with Prince Metternich on the subject of Spanish affairs, but more especially, we know from good authority, to confer about the new tariff, the regulation of which has taken so unfavourable a turn for the interest of English commerce. Our manufacturers apprehend that English influence may possibly prove preponderant, but we hope there is no reason for such a fear.

HANOVER, Aug. 11.—There is a report in circulation that M. Rumann, the late chief magistrate, is gone from Ostend, where he has been residing for some time, to London, for the purpose, it seems, of endeavouring to obtain an audience of the King, and to get his Majesty's permission to offer himself as a candidate for the office of chief magistrate, if a vacancy should occur.

ITALY.—The *Gazette d'Augsburg* of the 18th contains the following:—"Very lately a report was spread at Bologna that the French had debarked at Ancona and Ravenna, in consequence of which a great crowd assembled, armed with guns and swords, and uttering seditious cries. The garrison was instantly called to arms, and strong patrols were constantly employed. A mine, by which it was intended to blow up the powder-magazine, was discovered, in time to prevent mischief."

NAPLES.—The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a letter from Naples of the 6th, which states that serious difficulties had arisen in regard to the treaty of commerce in course of negotiation between England and that country, the French Government having declared that it would oppose any preference given to Great Britain. The King of Naples appeared favourable to the German Customs Union.

AUSTRALIA.—Advices from Port Phillip, by the ship Arab, arrived off Folkestone, bringing the dates down to the 4th of May, were received in town on Thursday. There was a considerable ferment in the colony, on account of the conduct of the chief judge (Willis), against whom many complaints had been made. Sir George Gipps had, in consequence, ordered a formal investigation to be made, in consequence of a memorial, setting forth certain charges against the judge, which had been signed by nearly the whole of the inferior magistrates. The commercial accounts are rather more favourable, but it will be some time before the colony fully recovers from the effect of the undue speculation which to a greater or lesser extent has damaged every one of the Australian colonies. The gravamen of the offence committed by Judge Willis was his charging some of the official authorities with being parties to and encouraging these wild speculations, and also in land jobbing.

UNITED STATES.—The packet-ship Europe, which left New York on the 1st, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, with intelligence a day later than the last steamer.

A bill had been introduced into the Legislature of Mississippi pledging the faith of that state to the payment or redemption of the bonds sold on account of the Planters' Bank of Mississippi, and the Mississippi Union Bank.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Urbana, in the State of Ohio, on the 19th ult.

The house and factories of W. Robertson, Esq., of Trent, Canada, were accidentally destroyed by fire. His family escaped with difficulty.

We have further accounts from the Indian frontier of several murders having been committed by the savages. The large cotton print-works of Mr. J. Saunders, at Cove, Providence, were burnt down—loss 25,000 dollars. Owing to the extreme heat and drought, the forests have been burning in many directions, and great quantities of valuable wood had been destroyed, together with farms and cattle. At Cherryville, Tennessee, a planter was murdered by his slaves, and the negroes apprehended had confessed that they were engaged in a plot to murder the whites, and that every negro in the neighbourhood was implicated.

We have later dates from Texas, Mexico, and South America, but find little or nothing worthy of extract. The Texan Government having moved back to Austin seems to argue favourably for a peace with Mexico. The crews of Commodore Moore's squadron, still at Galveston, can get neither pay nor provisions. In Rio Grande, Brazil, the imperial general, Caxias, had defeated the rebels in several encounters; and the news is confirmed that Manoel had signal victory over 2000 of them, capturing all their artillery, arms, baggage, &c., with many prisoners.

Some excitement has been created owing to a statement that Lord Aberdeen had addressed to all the consuls and other English Government agents a circular requiring of them the most exact and detailed particulars in relation to negro slavery in the United States. It is probably nothing more

than one among the many circulars sent by all Governments to their consuls, by way of obtaining commercial, political, and statistical information; but, as it is announced at a time when considerable feeling prevails on the subject of the Oregon territory, some people are disposed to regard it as seeking for information on a vulnerable point, in the event of serious difficulty.

THE MURDER OF COL. STODDART AND CAPT. CONOLLY.

A correspondent connected with the East has sent a narrative, detailing the circumstances attending the murder of our two lamented countrymen by order of the Ameer of Bokhara, to a morning paper, and from which we select the principal points:—

"NARRATIVE OF SALEM MAHOMED, COMMONLY CALLED AKHOONDAZADEH.

"I am the son of Cazee Mahomed Hassan, of Herat, one of the principal persons of that city; we are the family whose lives Major Todd bought for 10,000 tomans from Yar Mahomed, when the former quitted Herat.

"When the Russians were advancing towards Khiva, Major Todd sent my father on a mission to that city. Afterwards Captain Abbott went to Khiva, and I met him at Meroe, where I was purchasing grain. He sent me to Herat, and Major Todd ordered me to proceed and join that officer at Khiva with 1000 tomans. When I reached Khiva I learned that Mr. Abbott had gone towards Astrakan, and, moreover, that he had been killed among the Kuzzaks. I still thought it my duty to follow his steps, which I did for twenty-two marches; the last four days and nights I was perfectly alone in the desert, and found him wounded and a prisoner in a Kuzzak tent, where I delivered to him 980 ducats.

"Four months afterwards Major Todd directed me to join Captain Conolly, on the road to Meroe, proceeding to Khiva and Koghan, and deliver to him 2000 ducats. We resided seven months in Khiva; Captain Conolly then sent me to Cabul, to Sir William M'Naughten, with important despatches and messages. Captain Conolly obtained leave from the Ameer for me to join him in Bokhara, which the Khan permitted me to do, and gave me presents, saying, at the same time, that Captain Conolly had committed a great error by going to Bokhara, where he would be treated like Colonel Stoddart. The Khan had a great regard for Captain Conolly, and expressed great regret at his having left Khiva. I do not know the cause of Captain Conolly's quitting that city; but I suspect it was owing to an intrigue of the mokter or vizier. When I reached the Bokhara frontier, the commander told me that two days before my arrival (about the middle of December, 1841) the ameer had seized and confined Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, and that I could not proceed without further orders. He placed a guard over me. Five days afterwards orders arrived that I should be sent to Bokhara. We reached the city in two days, about sunrise; an hour afterwards I was carried before the ameer. I saluted him with 'Allah-ho-akbar.' He looked at me for about a minute, but said nothing, and on his making a signal with his head I was carried off. They put me in confinement in a comfortable place, and treated me well. I was under the charge of the topchi bashi; so, too, were Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, and Allahdad Khan, Schah Soojit's envoy, who were in confinement in his harem, and were then well treated. My servants, seven in number, and the servants of Captain Conolly, thirty-three in number, were imprisoned in the Seeha Chan, or Black Well.

"The Black Well is the prison for criminals. It is a circular well, 17 feet deep, and 21 feet in diameter; it has a brick roof with a hole in it, and criminals are lowered down by a rope.

"I used to communicate secretly with the gentlemen. I was very ill, and the ameer sent me a doctor. After twenty days he sent two painters, and ordered me to make a plan of Herat. A week afterwards the ameer sent for me at night. He was seated on the ground in a small room, with two servants in attendance. He forced me to sit down, as I was ill. He asked how I, the son of a Cazee, could serve the English? He then spoke of the events in Cabul, and of the insurrection there. It was the disasters in Cabul which induced the ameer to confine the two officers. Thirty days or so subsequently, about the beginning of Mohareem (middle of February), two men came into my room, and stripped me of all my good clothes, and shoved me out of the room; and, at the same time, Allahdad Khan appeared under charge of two other men. The ameer was looking out of a window. They took us to the top of a hill, outside the citadel, but within the city, and called for a rope. I thought they were going to kill us, but this was the Black Well; and I was greatly rejoiced to find that the rope was only wanted to lower us down, which was done. We found there Yoosoof, Captain Conolly's Greek, and six others of his servants. The other people, being Captain Conolly's servants, Allahdad Khan's, and mine, amounting to about fifty-five persons, who had hitherto been confined in the well, with about twenty-five or thirty criminals, in all eighty persons, had been previously removed from the well, where they were packed one on the top of the other. The floor was beyond measure damp. I had no clothes except a cotton shirt and trousers, though it was deep winter, and I was very ill from fever and ague; but one of Captain Conolly's servants gave me a cloth coat, which saved my life. Our food was a small piece of bread in the morning, and the same at night.

"Up to this time the two gentlemen remained in the same place of confinement, in the harem of the topchi bashi.

"We remained for two months without any change, and without any communication with Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly. The ameer then went to Koghan in the beginning of Rebbee-oil-Eovel (the middle of April), having first liberated Captain Conolly's servants, who were in the well. Thus Allahdad Khan, I, and Yoosoof, were the only persons living there, besides the criminals; but our food was increased abundantly, by an allowance given by Captain Conolly, and permitted by the ameer.

"The ameer returned in less than two months, about the end of Rebbee-oil-Akhir (the last day of this month was the 10th of June). Three days afterwards we three were haled out of the well, and Allahdad Khan and I were chained together by the neck. Allahdad Khan told me to say the Killeneh, for that they were going to put us to death. Yoosoof was chained with a Hindoo, a highwayman, and a man who had killed his father. They took us in this way through the bazaars to the citadel, and made us halt at a place where the ameer looked at us. They took the chains from Allahdad Khan's neck and mine, and led Yoosoof and the other three prisoners out of the citadel and killed them. I saw their bodies half an hour afterwards. The Hindoo was killed first, and then Yoosoof, who told the executioner to sharpen his knife, that he might not suffer pain. He then raised his hands and eyes towards heaven, and his throat was cut. This one of the spectators told me. This happened on Friday, the 30th of Kebbee-oil-Akhir (the 10th of June). Yoosoof, while in the well, had become a Mussulman, to escape the ill-treatment of the criminals, who would give him nothing to eat. He was not circumcised, but he said the killeneh.

"Allahdad Khan and I were told we were at liberty to go where we pleased.

"I went to live with the ameer's vizier's father, who was a merchant and a good man, who pitied my condition. He gave me lodgings, food, and clothing, and a Candahar merchant of my acquaintance gave me fifteen rupees.

"The next morning a secret message came from Captain Conolly, saying he had heard that I and Allahdad Khan had been killed, and that he was full of anxiety.

"On Sunday or Monday the ameer sent to Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly a message that he would free them in a few days, and told them to be of good heart. On Tuesday, at night, their quarters were entered by several men, who stripped them, and carried them off to prison; but I do not know whether it was to the Black Well or some other. In stripping Colonel Stoddart a lead pencil was found in the lining of his coat, and some papers in his waist. These were taken to the ameer, who gave orders that Colonel Stoddart should be beaten with heavy sticks until he disclosed who brought the papers, and to whom he wrote. He was most violently beaten, but he revealed nothing: he was beaten repeatedly for two or three days. On Friday, the 8th or 9th (the 7th) of Jamadadeh-oil-Eovel (17th of June), the ameer gave orders that Colonel Stoddart should be killed in the presence of Captain Conolly, who was to be offered life if he would become a Mussulman. In the afternoon they were taken outside the prison into the street, which is a kind of small square. Their hands were tied across in front. Many people assembled to behold the spectacle. Their graves were dug before their eyes. Colonel Stoddart exclaimed aloud at the cruelty and tyranny of the ameer. His head was then cut off with a knife.

"The chief executioner then turned to Captain Conolly and said, 'The ameer spares your life if you will become a Mussulman.' Captain Conolly answered, 'Colonel Stoddart has been a Mussulman for three years, and you have killed him. You killed Yoosoof, too. I will not be Mussulman, and I am ready to die.' Saying which he stretched forth his neck. His head was then cut off.

"Their bodies were interred in the graves which had been dug, and I myself have seen the spot and the small hillock which mark the place.

"One of the executioners gave me the foregoing relation; and, moreover, he offered to bring me the heads, if I chose, that I might take them with me, but I refused this offer."

"TEHERAN, Nov. 23, 1842.—Besides the internal evidence of truth contained in the foregoing narrative, I wish to add that the appearance and manners of the Akhoondzadeh, who is a most intelligent and prepossessing young man, contribute highly in strengthening the impression in favour of his veracity.

"JUSTIN SHEIL."

THE REBUILDING OF EXETER CHAPEL.—The old aisle, "Out of sight out of mind," is not true as regards this once ancient and venerable pile. The Marquis of Exeter, with a spirit worthy his high and honourable name, is about to restore the building so dear and familiar to our boyish recollections. The erection of a new and elegant arcade from the lower end of Catherine-street, in the Strand, to King-street, Covent-garden, is already commenced, which building will be known by the name of "Exeter Change." The architecture of the principal entrances of the proposed arcade is of the Elizabethan style, with red brick and stone; and the interior, having a curvilinear roof of glass the entire length of the building, will be fitted up with shops, exclusively appropriated to the sale of hardware, as in the ancient building. The whole will be erected at the sole cost of the noble marquis. The architect is Mr. Sydney Smirke; Messrs. Grisell and Peto the builders.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Marquis of Clanricarde postponed until next session his motion respecting the affairs of Scinde.—Lord Wharncliffe laid upon the table the papers which had been moved for respecting the dismissal of Lord Lucan from the magistracy.—The Duke of Wellington, in moving that their lordships do resolve themselves into committee on the Chelsea Hospital Out-pensioners Bill, stated at length the object and nature of the measure.—The bill went through committee; to be read a third time on Tuesday.—The Irish Poor-law Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Customs Bill was then read a third time and passed.—Several bills were forwarded a stage, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair to-day at twelve o'clock.—The Limerick Church Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of Sir T. Fremantle, a writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for the county of Argyll, in the room of Alexander Campbell, Esq., who has accepted the Cheltenham Hundreds.—The SPEAKER informed the house that the securities entered into for prosecuting the petition complaining of the undue return of Mr. Bright for the city of Durham were unobjectionable.—The order of the day was read for further considering the report on the Slave Trade Suppression Bill.—Sir T. Wilde proposed a number of verbal amendments on some of the clauses.—A desultory conversation ensued. The discussion which arose related entirely to verbal and technical amendments in different clauses of the bill.—The bill was ordered to be engrossed.—Captain Peckell gave notice, that early next session he should bring in a bill to limit the period of persons being imprisoned for the non-payment of assessed taxes; and another bill for the repeal of the window duty.—Mr. Hindley moved for the following return, viz.:—"Copies or extracts of any communications which may have been made to the Government upon the subject, either from Queen Pomare, the British officers or functionaries, or from the missionaries, in the South Sea Islands, relating to the proceedings of the French at Tahiti."—Sir R. Peel trusted the hon. member would not press his motion, as negotiations on the subject were now going forward with the French Government.—The motion was withdrawn.—Several unopposed returns were ordered.—The Lords' amendments to several bills were read and agreed to.—In reply to a question from Mr. Borthwick, Sir R. Peel said he was unable to answer the question whether Espartero would be received in this country as an unfortunate nobleman merely, or as Regent of Spain; but this he would say, that he should be received with every distinction due to his high rank and great services to his country.—Mr. Hindley asked if any communication had been entered into with the four great powers, for the purpose of having a congress, to settle the affairs of Spain?—Sir R. Peel replied in the negative.—The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to the Customs Duties Bill, the Cathedral Churches (Wales) Bill, West India Islands Relief Bill, Episcopal Functions Bill, Militia Pay Bill, Apprehension of Offenders (France) Bill, the Apprehension of Offenders (America) Bill, China Government Bill, Law of Evidence Bill, Attorneys and Solicitors Bill, Writs of Error Bill, Warrant of Attorneys Bill, Hackney and Stage Carriage Bill, Copyright of Designs Bill, Coroners' Duties Bill, Theatres Regulation Bill, Turnpike Acts Bill, Coalwhippers Bill, Affidavits, &c. (Scotland and Ireland) Bill, Arms (Ireland) Bill, Grand Jury Presentment (Ireland) Bill, Allotment of Rates (Dublin) Bill, Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill, and several private Bills.—The Foreign Jurisdiction Bill, the Chelsea Hospital Out-Pensioners Bill, the Municipal Corporations Bill, and the British Iron Company Bill, were respectively read a third time and passed.—Lord Campbell, in moving that their lordships agree to the amendments made by the House of Commons on the Defamation and Libel Bill, while regretting some of those amendments, expressed his fervent hope that the bill would still have the effect of putting a stop to certain disreputable newspapers, which now only existed by publishing or threatening to publish libels on individuals. The old maxim of "the greater the truth the greater the libel," was now put an end to. The truth would now be admitted, and the jury would have to say whether it was for the public good that the imputation was cast on the plaintiff. If it were proved to be wanton and malicious, the jury would find in his favour; but if it were proved to be for the public benefit, then they would say that the defendant was not guilty.—The Lord Chancellor spoke in favour of the bill, and the Commons' amendments were agreed to.—The Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill, and the Chelsea Out-pensioners Bill, were read a third time and passed.—The Commons' amendments to the Slave Trade Suppression Bill were agreed to.—Lord Teynham moved for returns relating to the operation of the poor-laws, and stated his object to be, to suggest whether the Government might not, amongst themselves, agree to exert their influence in procuring some extension of out-door relief; and next to suggest the propriety of her Majesty's Government calling on the house to grant, next session, a select committee to inquire generally into its operation.—The returns were ordered; and their lordships adjourned to twelve o'clock on Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The amendments made by the House of Lords in the Irish Poor-law Amendment Bill, and in the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, were respectively agreed to.—To a question put by Colonel Sibthorpe, respecting the numerous assemblages collected by Father Mathew, Sir J. Graham replied, that he had not heard of anything done by Father Mathew which had, in any manner, excited his jealousy.—The Slave Trade Suppression Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Lords' amendments to the Foreign Jurisdiction Bill were agreed to.—Sir J. Graham stated that he would lay on the table on Thursday next a bill to facilitate the subdivision of parishes in Scotland, according to his promise, but that he would not introduce any bill this session on the subject of the law of settlement, as a report on this last subject had been made by the poor-law commissioners which deserved the utmost consideration, and which he had ordered to be printed for circulation.—The house adjourned to twelve o'clock on Thursdays.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Her Majesty proceeded in state this afternoon along the royal line of route from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of closing the session in person. The weather, which had been gloomy all the morning, cleared up at noon, and the sun shone out cheerfully upon her Majesty and the numbers of her loyal and dutiful subjects who thronged the park and streets leading to the entrance of the House of Lords commanding a view of the royal procession. Her Majesty was received at the House of Lords by the great Officers of State; and, having robed, entered the House of Lords; and taking her seat on the throne, directed the House of Commons to be summoned to the bar.—Shortly after the members of the Lower House, headed by the Speaker, appeared at the bar. The right hon. gentleman addressed her Majesty on the labours of the session, after which the royal assent was given to the remaining bills.—Her Majesty then, having received the copy of the speech from the Lord Chancellor, read that document, which was as follows:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"The state of public business enables me to close this protracted session, and to release you from further attendance on your parliamentary duties.

"I thank you for the measures you have adopted for enabling me to give full effect to the several treaties which I have concluded with foreign powers.

iance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declarations of Parliament in support of the legislative union.

"I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland will dislodge to the utmost of their power a system of pernicious agitation, which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people."

The Parliament was then declared prorogued to Thursday the 19th of October by the Lord Chancellor; and the royal party returned, in the same order as they had set out, to Bucking-ham Palace.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly after half-past one o'clock.—Mr. E. TENNENT presented a petition from Belfast against the repeal of the union. The petition was signed by upwards of 4000 persons in the course of three days.—In answer to a question from Mr. B. COCHRANE, Sir R. PEEL said her Majesty's Government had not received any official account confirming the report that the Amir of Bokhara had caused Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly to be murdered. The report, however, was so strong, that he was afraid that it was too true. He was sure the hon. gentleman would not press him to state what measures this country might take to procure redress. He believed all civilized nations participated in their feeling with regard to this deed, and the Court of Russia had behaved in the most handsome manner. The Russian Government and the Emperor had positively refused to hold any communication with the Government of Bokhara.—Mr. HINDLEY begged to ask the head of her Majesty's Government if they had heard that the Government of France had acknowledged the present Government of Spain; and whether the English Government intended to acknowledge it as *de jure* the Government of Spain?—Sir R. PEEL said, where a Government was administering the affairs of a country, it was the duty of the Government of this country to take care, without expressing any opinion, that British interests were not injured.—In answer to Mr. EWART, respecting the admission of the public to see the interesting monuments of antiquity in the cathedrals and other public buildings, Sir R. PEEL said that he had no authority in the matter, except by the strong expression of his opinion, which he had already given. The Government were willing, by the assistance of the police, to preserve order, but he found by the example of the free admission to the exhibition of the cartoons lately, and that of the British Museum, that such precautions were unnecessary, as it was only in cases where the public were admitted casually, and for payment, that any damage was ever done to public monuments. In all other instances the public were themselves the best police.—Sir A. Clifford here entered the house, at twenty minutes past two o'clock, and announced that her Majesty commanded the attendance of the house in the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's Speech from the Throne.—After a short absence, the Speaker having returned and read the Speech at the table, the different members surrounding him, the house broke up.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the whole of the court, attended divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated.

Monday.—The Prince de Joinville and le Duc d'Aumale arrived this afternoon at the castle, on a visit to the Queen.

Tuesday.—The august and royal party at the Castle paid a visit this afternoon to St. George's Chapel, to inspect the interior of that sacred edifice. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel arrived at the Castle from the metropolis on a visit to her Majesty.

Wednesday.—Their Royal Highnesses le Prince de Joinville and le Duc d'Aumale, attended by le Commandant de Hernoux, M. de Beaufort, Viscount Hawarden, and Captain F. Seymour, left the Castle at seven o'clock, a.m., with their suite, in two of the Queen's carriages and four, for the Slough station of the Great Western Railway. A special train was waiting, and the royal party immediately left for town, the distance to Paddington being accomplished in twenty-five minutes. Their Royal Highnesses on their arrival in town proceeded to the French embassy.—The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Aberdeen, took their departure from the Castle early in the forenoon for town.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their attendants, left the Castle in three of the royal carriages and four at twenty-five minutes past two o'clock, escorted by a party of Life Guards, for the Slough station.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, remain at the Castle.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at Buckingham Palace at half-past three o'clock, and at four her Majesty held a Privy Council, when her Majesty's speech was arranged and agreed upon.

HER MAJESTY'S NAVAL EXCURSION.—The Queen, when she goes to sea, from Southampton, will, it is said, cross over to Eu, near Dieppe, so as either to visit King Louis Philippe, or let him visit her Majesty on board the yacht. It is supposed that the French Princes, in their steamers, will accompany the Queen to meet their father. Lord Aberdeen will also be of her Majesty's party. Several of the royal domestics engaged in the kitchen department have left Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle to proceed on board the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht, to make the necessary arrangement in the *cuisine* of the vessel previously to the embarkation of her Majesty and the Prince.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—His Majesty left town on Saturday afternoon for Kew. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester arrived at Kew on Sunday, on a visit to the King from town. Among the nobility and gentry who paid their respects to his Majesty on Saturday, were the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord and Lady Bloomfield, Colonel and Lady Alice Peel, Mr. D'Israeli, and Mr. Courtenay. His Majesty had a dinner party on Sunday at Kew. His Majesty arrived in town on Wednesday, from Kew. Their Royal Highnesses le Prince de Joinville and le Duc d'Aumale, attended by the Chargé d'Affaires de France, paid a visit to the King at his residence in St. James's Palace. His Majesty, attended by Baron Malortie, honoured Viscount Lowther with his company at dinner in the evening, at his residence in Carlton-terrace.

The Right Hon. John Nicholl, Judge-Advocate-General, had an audience, and submitted to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are on a visit to Barons Court, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, near Strabane, Ireland. This once thriving but now impoverished town feels severely the protracted absence of the noble marquis, who, whilst there, seldom wanders beyond the precincts of his own domain, and, unlike his immediate predecessor, takes little or no interest in the concerns of the town beyond the abstraction of the market tolls. It was expected, in the event of the Queen going to Ireland, that her Majesty would have honoured this delightful locality with a visit.

MINISTERIAL WHITE BAIT DINNER.—On Saturday the annual White Bait Dinner took place at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich. One of the boats belonging to the Watermen's Company was specially engaged for the occasion, and every arrangement was made to facilitate the landing of the noble lords, by a pier from the steps of the tavern. The entertainment, which was characteristic of the Crown and Sceptre reputation, gave great satisfaction, and the pleasure of the company was much enhanced by the fineness of the day.

Mr. Morier was presented to the Queen at an audience, by the Earl of Aberdeen, to take leave, on his return as her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland.

Earl Cathcart had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty the ensigns of the most Ancient Order of the Thistle worn by his late father.

Captain Harris, late Ambassador to the court of Shoa, in Southern Abyssinia, had an audience of her Majesty. The captain has brought to this country a mule from the royal stud, and various other presents, for her Britannic Majesty. The mule was brought to the Palace, and was conveyed to the royal jewels.

The Hon. Humphrey St. John Mildmay, of Berkeley-square, is about to be allied to a granddaughter of the Archbishop of York—namely, Miss Vernon. The day named is the 20th of September next.

It is stated, in a letter from Rome in the *Augsburg Gazette*, that several Chinese who have been educated there for the priesthood of the Propaganda, have set out to preach the gospel in their native country.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND THE DUKE D'AUMALE.

At precisely nine o'clock on Monday morning the Pluton French war steamer, Rear-Admiral Prince de Joinville, and his brother, the Duke d'Aumale, arrived at Woolwich, attended by the Archimede and Napoleon war steamers in the French service. A field battery of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Tylden, stationed at the dockyard, fired a royal salute to announce the arrival of their Royal Highnesses.

At half-past ten o'clock their Royal Highnesses entered the barge of the William and Mary yacht, and were steered to the landing place by Commander Smith. At the moment their Royal Highnesses stepped on shore, another royal salute was fired from the field battery stationed in the dock-yard, and the illustrious visitors were received with the usual honours by Captain Sir Francis A. Collier, K.C.B. and K.C.H., superintendent of her Majesty's Dockyard; Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., commandant of the garrison, accompanied by Major Sandilands and Brigade-Major Cappage, of the Royal Artillery. A guard of honour was formed of the Royal Marines, under the command of Captain Mitford, and accompanied by the band of the corps.

The Marquis de Chabot and Marshal Count Sebastiani, attached to the French embassy, and Lord Hawarden and Captain F. Seymour, attached to the British court, were in waiting on the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, and left Woolwich immediately after the illustrious visitors landed, to accompany them to Windsor Castle on a visit to her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince de Joinville and Duke D'Aumale, on leaving the Chateau d'Eu, near Dieppe, proceeded in the French steamer Pluton to Boulogne on Friday, and the next day sailed for Calais, to pass the troops and National Guard in review. On leaving Calais the Pluton, accompanied by the Archimede and Napoleon steamers, sailed for Dunkirk, and arrived there on Sunday, making but a brief visit. On the departure of their Royal Highnesses from that port, they sailed directly for this

country. The Pluton was detained nearly two hours in the Downs before a pilot came on board, and it was determined that when the French steamers came off Chatham, that anchor should be dropped for the night. Their Royal Highnesses consequently remained on board at Chatham until Monday morning.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY AND THE CARTOONS.—A fine full-length portrait of Mrs. Siddons, the eminent actress, has been recently added to the collection of pictures in the National Gallery. It was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and was presented to the Government for exhibition in the gallery by Mrs. Fitzhugh. The portrait is placed in the same room as that of Mr. J. P. Kemble, as *Hamlet*, by the same master, and attracts much notice. The above gallery is not now, nor has it been for some weeks past, so well attended as formerly, in consequence, no doubt, of the more popular and novel exhibition in Westminster Hall. Though the door-keepers at the latter place exclude no person on account of dress, it has been remarked that only a few of the humbler classes have been to see the cartoons.

FIRST REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SHIPWRECKS.—On Monday the select committee appointed by Government to inquire into the shipwreck of British vessels, and the means of preserving the lives and property of shipwrecked persons, issued their first report, in conformity with the order of the House of Commons. The report enters very fully into those points which more especially relate to the security of British shipping, and the committee (upon which, amongst others, are the names of Sir Charles Napier, Admiral Dundas, Sir Howard Douglas, Captain Pechell, Captain Plumbridge, Captain Fitzroy, Captain Gordon, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Baring) report that the loss of British ships during the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, as compared with those lost in 1837-8, so far as could be ascertained from the returns registered at Lloyd's, has been less during the former than during the latter period, more especially as regards timber-laden ships, and the lives of the crews employed on board. There has been a reduction in loss of ships in each year of from fifty-six to twenty-three, and a saving of two hundred lives of seamen. In only one instance do they find a recurrence of those horrible cases which occurred in previous years, where the crews of ships were reduced to the necessity of existing on the remains of their comrades. The committee consider that no ship is seaworthy when her deck is lumbered with cargo, and recommend an extension of the Act of Parliament prohibiting the future deck-loading of ships. The report recommends the propriety of an inquiry being instituted by Government as to the necessity of introducing an act for plying all steam-vessels, carrying passengers, under the superintendence of Government inspectors. The committee lay considerable stress on the necessity for appointing competent masters, mates, and pilots, for constructing efficient lighthouses and beacons, and carefully revising the charts now in use. They recommend the immediate attention of Government to the construction of harbours of refuge, but offer no decided opinion as to the use of the floating breakwater, though they suggest that such national works, when constructed, should possess the advantage of having powerful batteries.

RAILWAY BILLS.—By a parliamentary return just issued some interesting information is afforded respecting the number of railway bills brought into the House of Commons, with the number of Acts which have been passed since the close of the year 1839. In 1840, the number of bills was 27; in 1841, 24; in 1842, 23; and in 1843, 31; total, 105. It appears from the return that the bills introduced in 1840, 23 became Acts of Parliament; in 1841, 19; in 1842, 21; and in the present session, 25. The return further shows the number of plans deposited for the last three sessions of Parliament at the Private Bill-office. The number was 62.

AN INDIANIAN ON SHORE IN THE RIVER.—On Tuesday, as the ship Bencoolen, of 417 tons register, Captain Stump, from Calcutta, was coming up the river with the flood tide, in tow of a steamer, for the London Docks, she went too close in shore, and grounded on the hard causeway at the Horseferry, nearly opposite to the Regent's Canal, and all attempts to get her off proved ineffectual. At low-water the Bencoolen remained high and dry; and as she had a heavy cargo on board, and her resting place is not level, her situation may be considered one of considerable peril. Measures were taken to lighten her; and as the tides are at present making, it was fully expected that she would get off at high water, shortly before twelve o'clock. It is feared, however, that she has got strained. We have heard, as a reason for her going so near in shore, that it was to get clear of a vessel which was lying in her direct course. She had a pilot on board. We understand the Bencoolen belongs to R. R. Brown, Esq., the extensive shipowner, in Lower Shadwell.

THE VELOCE AND THE LIZARD STEAMERS.—The *Débats* gives the following account of this affair:—"It has been stated in the English journals that, in the unfortunate collision of the Véloce steamer and the Lizard, the French were altogether in the wrong. We can comprehend that the officers of the vessel which is lost should seek to exculpate themselves as much as they can. We must observe, however, whilst they affirm that there were no lights hung out by the French vessel, and that she made a false tack which threw her on the English vessel, that we can cite in reply a letter in the *Toulon* papers, in which it is affirmed that the French vessel displayed the lights required by the regulations, both on the forecastle and at the mast head; that no manoeuvre had been made, as the captain was well convinced that the English vessel, which had been long perceived by the men on the look-out, had full space to steer clear; that it was the English vessel alone which made this unfortunate manoeuvre which brought her against the Véloce, and that at the moment of the collision, there was no officer on the deck of the English vessel. In the midst of such contradictory statements, but which no one, however, has right to suspect, we consider that the most prudent step to take will be to wait for the result of the inquiry, which it is the interest of the two navies to call for. We think that we may declare that we have no fear for this result, as far as the French navy is concerned. The Véloce was commanded by an officer of distinguished merit, Captain Leon du Parc, long accustomed to steamers. It is he who in 1837 commanded the Phare, and when bringing back to France the Duke de Nemours, after the taking of Constantinople, saved, in the midst of a tempest, the English 80 gun ship the Bellerophon. This noble action produced, in addition to a sword of honour from the English Admiralty, a most flattering letter from Admiral Stopford to Captain du Parc. The remembrance of this conduct ought to have induced certain of the English press to mitigate the disobliging terms with which the loss of the Lizard has been spoken of."

PROPERTY DISCOVERED NEAR THE WRECK OF THE SOLWAY STEAMER.—The George Canning, ten days from Corunna, arrived at Southampton on Monday in charge of Mr. Lane and Mr. Wilden, late of the Solway, after a most strenuous but unsuccessful attempt to recover part of the property lost in that ship, in consequence of the continued heavy swell and prevalence of the north and north-east winds, which rendered it impossible to lie at anchor near the Solway; and, although they made fast to the main-mast, which was hanging by the rigging, step up, they could not lay long enough to attempt to go down with the diving apparatus. These gentlemen have, however, saved some spars and rigging, and succeeded in adding laurels to the British name—after the failure of all other nations—by having recovered from the wreck of the French brig La Solide, which was lost four years since, nine miles from the wreck of the Solway, to the westward, and sheltered by the Sicarga Islands, thirteen iron guns, four of which are 80-pounds, weighing four tons each; five long thirty-two's; and four long twenty-four's; together with chain-cables, line-of-battle-ship mooring swivels, ring-bolts, &c. Attempts had been previously made both by the French and Spaniards to effect this result, but without success. The George Canning picked up, in the chops of the Channel, a figure-head of a vessel, probably of 200 or 250 tons; it has a fiddle-head, with a shield on the larboard side, perfect, representing the bust of a crowned head; and the starboard shield appears to have been knocked away.

ARRIVAL OF ESPARTERO, REGENT OF SPAIN.—Her Majesty's war-steamer Prometheus, Commander Frederick Lowe, arrived off Woolwich Dockyard on Wednesday morning shortly after eleven o'clock, having on board General Espartero and suite. The following communication was immediately forwarded to the Captain-Superintendent of the Dockyard, Sir Francis Collier, K.C.H., by Commander Lowe:—

"Her Majesty's Ship Prometheus, Woolwich, Aug. 23.
"Sir,—I beg to acquaint you that, in pursuance of orders from Admiral Sir C. Rowley, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, I left Spithead, in the steam ship under my command, on the 21st instant, having on board his Excellency the Duke of Victoria, for Havre de Grace, which port I reached yesterday morning; and having then received on board the Duchess of Victoria, sailed again the same tide for Woolwich, and arrived here this morning. "I have the honour to be, your very obedient servant,
"FREDERICK LOWE, Lieut.-Com.

On receipt of this letter, Sir Francis Collier immediately proceeded on board the Prometheus, and having been introduced to his excellency, Sir Francis, on the part of the Government, at once explained to the Regent that every accommodation, both to himself and his suite, would be most gladly rendered. Sir Francis explained to his excellency that carriages for the conveyance of himself and suite to town were in readiness. His excellency, however, declined the offer, having previously arranged to embark in a small above-bridge steamer for Hungerford-wharf, where the carriages of the embassy would be in attendance to receive him. His excellency added that he wished his visit to be as private as possible. His excellency, who appeared to be in remarkably good health and spirits, conversed, in the French language, for some time with Sir Francis Collier, and took occasion to express to that gallant officer, in the most unmeasured terms, his gratitude for the extreme kindness he had experienced from the British authorities from the moment he placed his foot on board the Malabar ship of war. The Duchess of Victoria and the Donna Eladia Espartero (the Regent's daughter) also expressed their acknowledgments. Despatches were immediately forwarded to London, announcing the Regent's arrival at Woolwich. Lord Bloomfield, commandant of the royal arsenal, arrived at the dockyard shortly after twelve o'clock, and went off to pay his respects to his excellency. Shortly before two o'clock, the Waterman's Company's steamer (No. 9) went alongside the Prometheus, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency and suite, and having taken the whole of them on board, at once proceeded to Hungerford-wharf, where carriages were in waiting to convey the noble exiles to Mivart's Hotel. The following is a correct list of the

noblemen and officers who have arrived by the Prometheus:—His Highness the Duke of Victoria, Regent of Spain; her Highness the Duchess of Victoria; Donna Eladia Espartero; his Excellency Don A. Van Halen, Count of Pericamps; his Excellency Don Ag. Noquera, Minister of War; his Excellency Don P. Gomez de la Serra, Minister of the Interior; Don Juan Lacarte, Brigadier-General; Don Fernando Bateriche, Inspector of Medicine; Don Celestino Garcia, Military Intendant; Don Cymiano Montesimo, Secretary to His Highness the Regent; Don Juan Mendigado, Secretary to the Minister of the Interior. The military officers accompanying his Excellency are—Don Pedro Falcon, Don Rafael Mendide, Don Ventura Barcaratigni, Don Miguel, Conde de Iborain, Don Blas Orio, Don Francisco Serrano, Don Luciano Marietta, and Don Bainon Meroduno. The only servants in attendance are three males, and one female domestic. An accurate portrait of Espartero, executed by a first-rate artist, will be found in the 27th number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

FATHER MATHEW IN WESTMINSTER.—On Wednesday, in pursuance of announcement by public placards, the Rev. Theobald Mathew commenced his total abstinence labours amongst the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Westminster. The spot selected for the proceedings was spacious plot of ground, the property of the Marquis of Westminster, situate on the western side of Vauxhall-bridge, and immediately adjoining the southern wall of the General Penitentiary, Millbank. Mr. Cubitt, the noble marquis's agent, having granted permission. Several attempts were made to create a disturbance, and one or two fights took place in the crowd; but the police, under the orders of Superintendent Lowry, prevented anything serious taking place. Notwithstanding the continued heavy rain during the afternoon, the "Apostle" and his temperance friends continued their labour with unabated ardour, and at the conclusion of the proceedings it was stated that about 1200 had taken the pledge during the day. Father Mathew visited Westminster again on Thursday.

HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE COMPANY.—On Thursday last a general meeting of the directors and shareholders of this company was held at the office, Villiers-street, Strand. At one o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. William Hawes, one of the directors, who, having opened the proceedings, the secretary, Mr. Lawrence, read the report. The report set forth a schedule of the payments and receipts made on account of the company from its commencement: the total amount of the receipts being £79,897 15s., which included calls on shares to the 31st of July, 1843, £47,452; temporary loan of bankers, £6000; loan commissioners, £26,000; dividends and sundry rents, &c. The payments were—for the works, law and parliamentary expenses, directors, engineers, and surveyor's salary, &c., from the commencement, £57,704 18s.; the sum paid for approaches amounted to £14,559 6s.; the balance with the banker, deducting all expenses, being £7575 10s. The engineer's report stated that the bridge would be nearly completed in about four months. The total expense of the bridge will be about £100,000. Some other business of the company having been gone into, the proceedings terminated, a vote of thanks being previously passed to the chairman.

PAUPER RIOT IN ST. GEORGE'S WORKHOUSE.—On Tuesday night 103 were admitted into the casual paupers' ward, and the noise they made was quite intolerable to the inhabitants. Early in the morning the bread-room was forced open, and nearly 50 quarter-loaves broken and strewn about in filth. At eight o'clock Mr. Lockhart, the relieving officer, entered, for the purpose of apprehending the ringleaders, when he was immediately assailed with water and large pieces of bread, which compelled him to retreat. He returned with a body of police, who soon quelled the disturbance, but, from the immense body of persons, it was impossible to detect the ringleaders. Mr. Robertson, the master, waited upon Mr. Traill for his advice, the result of which was the discharge of the whole. Nearly 1,000 persons were assembled at ten o'clock in the Southwark-bridge-road, many of them of the lowest description. A body of police, under Inspector Horsby, arrived, and sent them to their respective occupations.

THE FIRE IN FETTER-LANE.—FUNERAL OF THE FIVE SUFFERERS.—On Wednesday morning the remains of the late Mr. Newberry were removed from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Weeding, Mecklenburgh-square, and interred in the family vault, at St. Andrew, Holborn; the mourners were Mr. Weeding, Mr. Pigeon, secretary to Christ's Hospital, Mr. Scott (with whom the deceased spent the evening previous to the awful calamity), and another friend. Shortly after twelve o'clock, four coffins entered the same burial-ground, containing the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Rose, and her two sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret McCrindell, followed by twenty-four mourners. The scene at this moment was truly heart-rending, between 600 and 700 persons being present, many of whom shed tears. The burial service having been read by the curate, the Rev. Mr. Kerr, the four coffins were lowered into a sixteen-feet grave.

THE LATE FIRE IN TOOLEY-STREET.—A meeting of the parishioners of St. Olave's was held on Tuesday to consider what place should be selected for the performance of divine service during the rebuilding or repair of the parish church. It was proposed that the churchwardens of the neighbouring parishes should be requested to assign each a portion of their churches for the accommodation of the inhabitants of St. Olave, but after a long discussion it was resolved that the Boys' School should be rendered available for the purposes of divine service.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Tuesday evening, about half-past eight o'clock, as a man named William Dixon, aged 56, a wafer-maker, residing at No. 28, Hunter-street, Old Kent-road, was running across Fleet-street, he accidentally stumbled and pitched on his head. He was instantly removed in an insensible state to the station-house by police constables Newham and Gardner, 327 and 333, when Mr. Hutchinson, surgeon, of Farringdon-street, was sent for, who promptly

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT CORK.

The thirteenth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced at Cork on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 16th inst., this being the second time that these meetings have been held in the "sister island," the former meeting, which was the fifth, having been held in Dublin. The city of Cork had, prior to the late meeting at Manchester, sent but one invitation; still its applications then were so strongly and influentially supported that it was selected, notwithstanding a very powerful application from York, where thirteen years since the association took its rise, and where it is understood that the meeting for the ensuing year will be held. In the selection of officers, those for the present year have never been exceeded in efficiency or intelligence. The president is the Earl of Rosse (better known, perhaps, as Lord Oxmantown), a nobleman celebrated in the annals of science as one of the first astronomers of the day, and whose fame has recently become European from the construction of his gigantic telescope; whilst the vice-presidents are the Earl of Listowel and Viscount Adare, M.P., two noblemen highly esteemed in this vicinity; with Sir W. Hamilton, the President of the Royal Irish Academy, and Astronomer Royal; and Dr. Robinson, Dean of Armagh, equally celebrated as a mathematician and astronomer. The local secretaries are Professor Strevelli, the well-known mathematician, of Belfast; the Rev. J. Carson, the eminent statistician, of Dublin; with Mr. W. Clear and Mr. W. Kelleher, two gentlemen well known in the district from their extensive scientific acquirements. The coun-

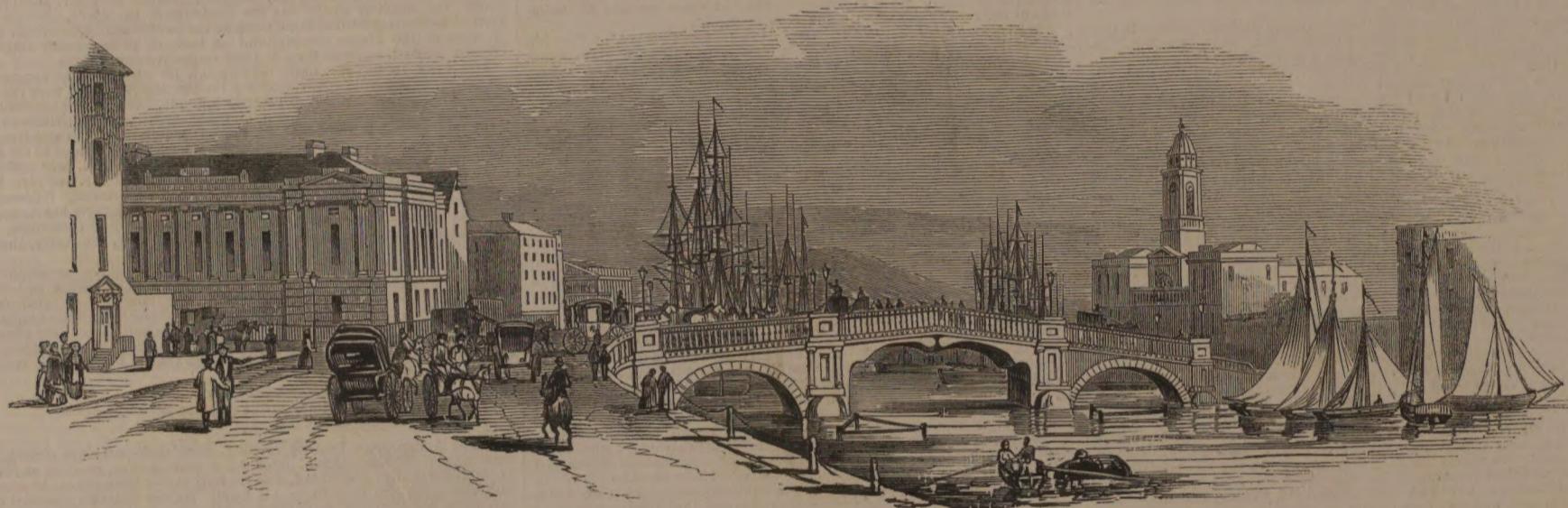
cil for perfecting the local arrangements contains the names of individuals equally distinguished in scientific attainments.

It is but fair to acknowledge that the citizens of Cork have proved themselves worthy of the above preference, by the liberal

Society, who came expressly from the Continent to attend the meeting, accompanied by Lieutenant Kochsaroff, a Russian engineer, now employed by the Russian Government in a survey of the Carpathian Mountains; Sir William Hamilton, Astrono-



VIEW OF THE COVE OF CORK.



VIEW OF CORK: SAVINGS' BANK, ANGLESEY BRIDGE, AND CORN EXCHANGE.

mer-Royal of Ireland; Dr. Robinson, of Armagh; the Dean of Ely; Colonel Sabine, F.R.S.; Mr. J. Griffith, President of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland; Dr. Hamel, Councillor of State, from Russia; M. Hoetuis, from Maestricht; Dr. F. Tannan, Berlin; M. Canlebrana, Bolanos, Mexico; Dr. Lauberg, Christiana; Professors Lyall, of London, Apjohn, McCullagh, and Lloyd, of Dublin; Professor Forbes, of London; Mr. W. H. Hughes, High Sheriff of Hampshire; Professor Kane, of Dublin; Mr. W. Snow Harris; the Bishop of Killaloe; Mr. Charles Dickens; Professor Wheatstone, &c. The visitors from Glasgow and Dublin were brought over by the Vanguard, a new iron steamer, of 330-horse power and 700 tons burthen, which made this its first voyage from Dublin to Cork in thirteen hours, being five hours less than the shortest voyage ever before made.

Before we proceed to the business of the meeting we shall present to our readers a sketch of the preparations for the reception of the distinguished visitors; with a series of illustrations, the drawings for which (with the exception of those of the Cove, the Courthouse, and the Imperial Hotel) have been executed with much taste and skill, by James Mahony, Esq., of Cork.

First, is a picturesque view of

THE COVE

or harbour, which is

so commodious, that

it will admit the largest

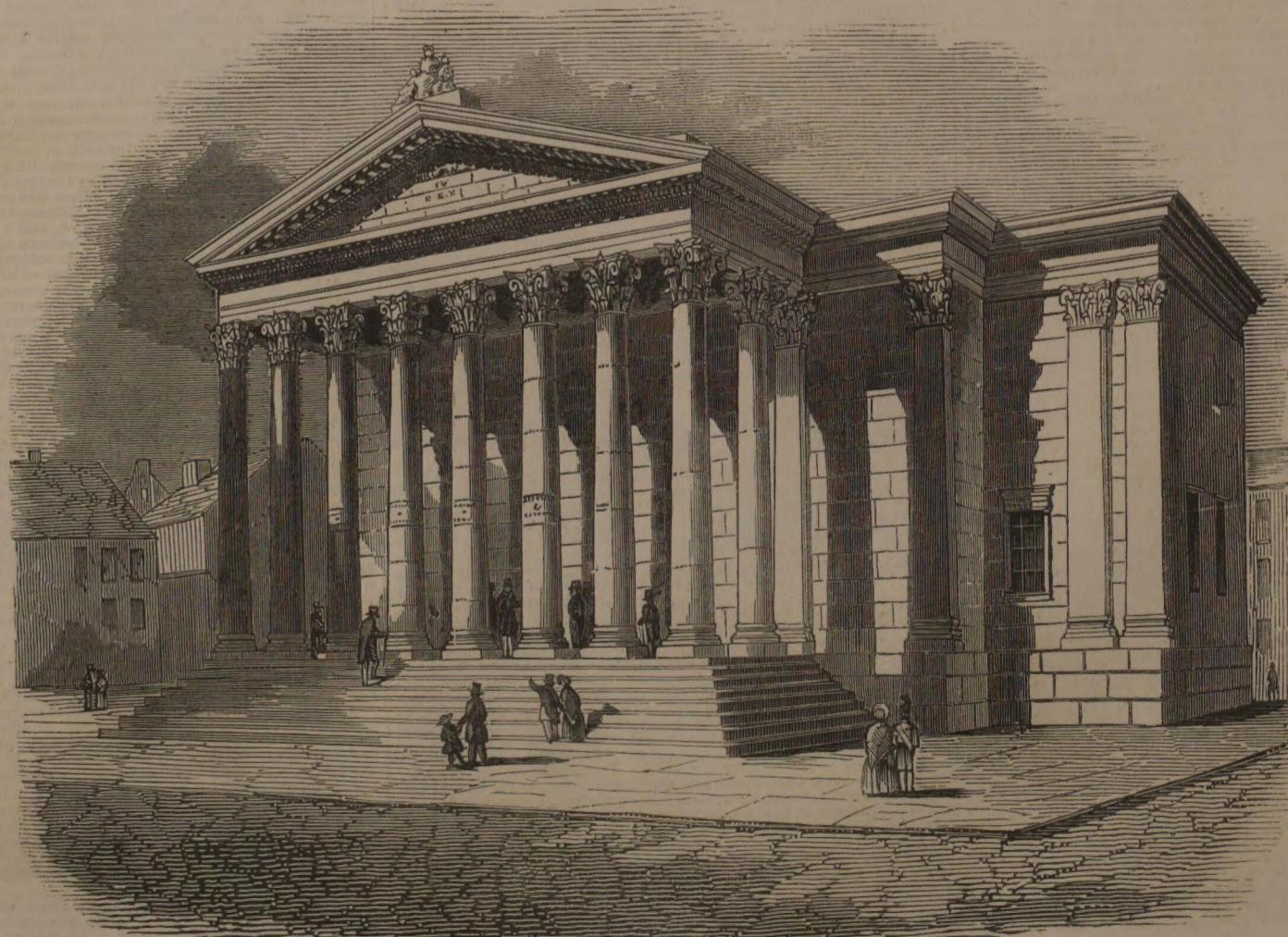
of the late meeting, the Cove presented a very animated appearance; and just previously, a series of grand fêtes were given on board several of the ships of war lying here. That on board the

Tyne (the admiral's ship) was on a very grand scale, nearly three hundred of the élite of the town and neighbourhood of Cove assembled, and continued the merry dance until morning. The vessel was very tastefully fitted up, having a spacious saloon on the deck, and on the gun-deck a splendid supper was laid out. A grand display of fireworks was exhibited as soon as the company assembled, and nothing was left undone to increase the comfort and amusement of the guests. Next is a

GENERAL VIEW OF CORK,

a very fine city, surpassed by few in the excellence or width of its streets, and beginning to be remarkable for the architectural beauty of its public buildings; of these, three are shown in the view, viz., the Savings' Bank, Anglesey Bridge, and the Corn Exchange.

THE COURT-HOUSE, in Great George-street, and erected by Messrs. Pain, and is a magnificent structure. The front range of Corinthian columns projects from the building about 20 feet. The columns are 30 feet high from the approach, which is by a flight of 11 steps. The width of the portico is 72 feet, and height from the ground to the top of the group of figures



COURT HOUSE, GREAT GEORGE-STREET.

on the apex of the pediment, is 66 feet. The group represents Justice between Law and Mercy. The area measures 280 feet in length, by 190 in depth. It contains two semicircular courts, in the rear of which are the public offices of the same.

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, AND IMPERIAL HOTEL.
In the former was the inquiry-room, to which members invariably made their way on their first arrival in the town. The Imperial Hotel, adjoining, is stated to extend over an English acre of ground. The principal room in this establishment is 75 feet long by 35 feet broad, and 25 feet high; a corridor communicates with another room 60 feet long by 30 feet broad; and this again with another room 56 feet long by 38 feet broad, and 22 feet high. Here were held the association promenades and *soirées*. In this spacious



HOUSES OF RECEPTION AND ENQUIRY—COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND IMPERIAL HOTEL.

hotel, accommodation was provided by the local council for 130 guests; and Lloyd's and the Victoria Hotels were alike secured for the accommodation of the members. We now come to

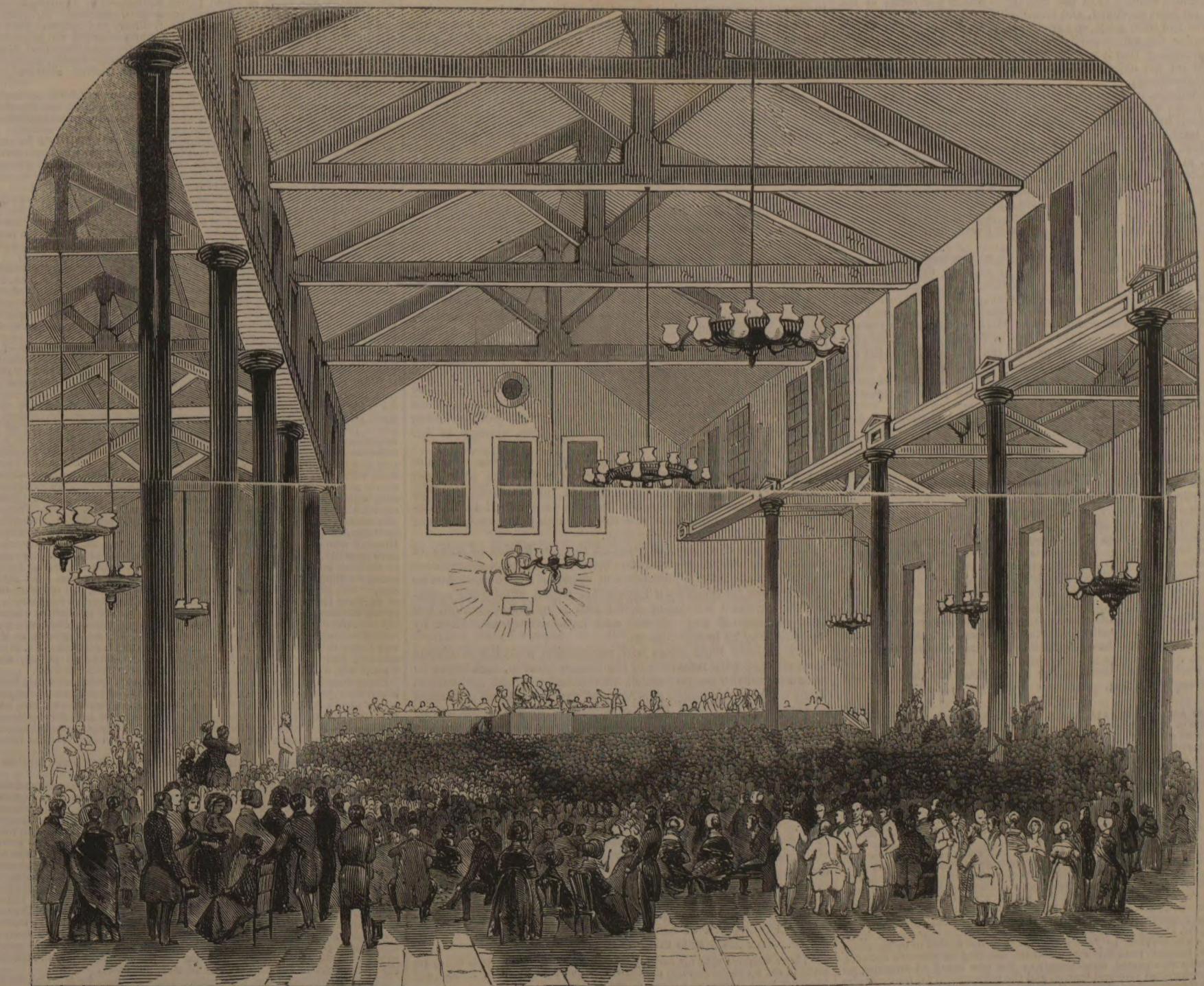
THE MODEL ROOM,
(Agricultural Museum,) fitted up in the left wing of the Corn Exchange. This room was filled with articles of manufacture and machinery; in the foreground of our sketch is a Jacquard poplin loom and ingenious brocading machine for weaving in coloured flowers, with gold and silver, which was at work each day during the meeting of the British Association. Messrs. Atkinson and Co., of College Green, Dublin, the poplin manufacturers, forwarded this very curious poplin loom, with two of their most skilful weavers; and the gold tissue poplin pattern woven was the same as Messrs. Atkinson and Co. had the honour of manufacturing for her most gracious Majesty the Queen.



MODEL ROOM AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

It is a most tasteful and superb specimen of Irish manufacture.

THE GREAT ROOM OF THE CORN EXCHANGE,
with a general meeting of the Association. The Corn Exchange



GENERAL MEETING IN THE GREAT ROOM OF THE CORN EXCHANGE.

formed one of the principal points of attraction. The noble saloon shown in the engraving is 75 feet square, and high in proportion, and it was refurnished and decorated for the occasion. It was newly floored, and at the further end was a dias, or raised platform, on which lecturers and members took their places. It was brilliantly lit with gas, in six large lustres, and the fittings displayed good taste and ingenuity. The Cork arms were beautifully painted over the great entrance; and the imperial crown, with the letters "V.R." shone radiantly high above the chair. The reunions here were extremely brilliant.

Amongst the other various attractions which Cork presented on this interesting occasion were the exhibition of the Cork Art-Union, with a collection of paintings by living artists, and a few pictures by Barry and Grogan. The Cork Institution underwent a lustration for the occasion; and the fine collection of statues, the gift of George IV., to the society, was much admired. The Cork Library and the Chamber of Commerce were also prepared for the visitors. There was likewise a superb exhibition of the Horticultural Society; so that the city presented a continued round of recreation to the naturalist and the artist, the man of science and the man of pleasure.

The places of meeting appointed for the sections were very convenient, those of A, Mathematical and Physical Science; C, Geology and Physical Geography; D, Natural History; and G, Mechanical Science, being held at the Court House in Great George-street; Section B, Chemistry and Mineralogy, at the Royal Institution, Nelson-place, Patrick-street; Section E, Medical Science, at College-buildings, Warren's-place; and Section F, Statistics, at the very appropriate place of the Chamber of Commerce.

The presidents appointed to the different sections were—A, Mathematics and Physics, Professor M'Cullagh, of Dublin; B, Chemistry and Mineralogy, Professor Apjohn, of Dublin; C, Geology and Physical Geography, Mr. Richard Griffiths; D, Natural History, Mr. E. Thomson; E, Medical Science, Sir James Pitcairn, M.D.; F, Statistics, Sir Charles Leman; and G, Mechanical Science, Professor M'Neill, of Dublin.

We have not space to detail the preliminary arrangements of the association; but the following resolution, which was unanimously carried, gave very great satisfaction:—

That subscribers to the local fund, being members of the British Association, shall have the privilege of obtaining tickets to admit ladies to all the meetings of the association on the following terms—subscribers of £1 to obtain one ticket for 10s., and subscribers of £2 or more, two tickets at 10s. each. Subscribers who do not wish to avail themselves of the above privilege, to obtain tickets to admit ladies to the *sorées* alone, without charge, in the same ratio as above stated.

Professor Phillips suggested the propriety of allowing the privilege to extend to young men, being the sons of members of the British Association, who are contributors to the local fund, or at the recommendation of two members of the association, which was agreed to.

The business of the association commenced on Wednesday afternoon with the first meeting of the general committee, at the College-rooms, Warren's-place, the Earl of Rosse, president elect, in the chair. The meeting was very fully attended, and the proceedings were of a very interesting character.

Professor Phillips, the assistant secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting at Manchester, and also a letter from Modena to Dr. Faraday, acknowledging the invitation of the Royal Society there for a deputation to attend the present meeting.

Colonel Sabine, F.R.S., one of the general secretaries, read the report of the council. It stated that, in obedience to a resolution passed the last year at Manchester, appointing a committee to communicate with the council of the Royal Society to join them in making an application to the Government to defray the expenses of the publication of the reduction of the catalogue of stars in the "Histoire Celeste," and of the catalogue of stars in the southern hemisphere made by Lalande, which had been effected at the expense of the association; such application had been made, but refused by the Royal Society. An application had, however, been made direct to Sir Robert Peel for the grant of £1000 for the purpose, and which, after a minute inquiry as to the manner in which the funds of the society had been expended, and the circumstances under which the reductions had been made, was granted by the Lords of the Treasury, to be under the superintendence of Sir John Herschel, but with an understanding that it was not to form a precedent for future applications on any objects undertaken without the previous approbation of Government.

Dr. Robinson, of Armagh, explained at some length the circumstances under which these were first made, and the importance which would result to astronomical and nautical science by the publication of these important labours.

The first general meeting of members was held on Thursday evening, at the Corn Exchange, when the Marquis of Northampton took the chair, which he resigned to the Earl of Rosse, the President elect, who addressed the meeting in a speech which continued about an hour, and in which his lordship eloquently discoursed of the pleasures and advantages of science. A vote of thanks to the English members was then passed for their having this year visited Cork.

The meetings of the different sections commenced on Thursday morning; but, as usual on the first day of meeting, the proceedings were neither numerous nor varied. The other days of the sectional meetings were Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. Among the proceedings on Saturday, we notice that Dr. Robinson read the report of a committee appointed by the Mathematical section to superintend the construction of the "Captive Balloon." He said that the object of the balloon was to ascertain the temperature of the atmospheric air at various heights. By this apparatus, they would be enabled to ascertain the density of the atmospheric air 8000 yards high. Their first experiment, which would take place in January next, would be at a height of 1000 yards.

On Saturday evening the second meeting of the General Council was held at the Great Room, Corn Exchange, which was brilliantly lighted. The platform was occupied by several noble and distinguished members of the Association, among whom we recognised the President, Lord Rosse, the Marquis of Northampton, Lord Adair, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., Professor Owen, Mr. Lyall, Professor Phillips, Colonel Sabine, Mr. Taylor, Professor Forbes, Major Beamish, Mr. C. C. Babington, &c., and among the audience were several ladies of fashion.

The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing a lecture of Professor Owen, on the Dinornis, a gigantic species of bird, and one of whose bones has been recently discovered in New Zealand. The bones of the leg and toes of the dinornis differed from those of the ostrich and aptyx. They differed from the cassowary also. These were the only birds to which it was referable in some points; but, differing as it did from them in material formation and genus, it equally differed from all other birds, and he (Mr. Owen) gave it the name of dinornis, the danger-bird, from its extraordinary magnitude.

Next week we shall conclude our illustrations of this important and interesting meeting.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern, and was well attended. The chair was taken by Mr. Routh, who requested the secretary to read the report, from which it appeared that the number of passengers carried in the six months ending June 1843 was 1,065,015, and the amount £20,409 19s. 4d., and those in the corresponding period of 1842 were 999,683, and the amount £17,351 19s. 10d.; showing a decrease of £3,332 in passengers, and £3057 19s. 6d. in amount. In the receipts for wharfage there is an increase, and the goods traffic was double that of the last half-year. The total revenue for the half-year was £3,937 12s. 1d., and left a balance of £3016 19s. 5d., which would be reduced by £1433 9s. 9d., for repairs of engines. The total of capital up to the 30th of June was £1,289,080. The directors had to report that a sale of surplus property would take place in September. The committee of investigation had concurred in the recommendation of the directors for extending the steam-boat traffic, as the only means of insuring a dividend. After some discussion the report was adopted, and five of the present directors were re-elected—namely, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Haigh, Mr. Robertson, Captain Routh, and Captain Mangles; and five of the shareholders—namely, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Lee, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Ellison, and Mr. M'Naughten were elected directors, for whose services *in futuro* £1000 a year was agreed to by the meeting. Mr. Hankey, jun., Mr. Frost, and Dr. Bowring were elected auditors, when thanks were passed unanimously to the late board of directors, for which the chairman returned thanks, and the subscription for the guarantee fund was largely promoted before the meeting separated.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2 d.

SUNDAY, August 27.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.

TUESDAY, 29.—St. John the Baptist beheaded.

WEDNESDAY, 30.—Paley born, 1743.

THURSDAY, 31.—St. Sebastian stormed, 1811.

FRIDAY, September 1.—Partridge Shooting begins.

SATURDAY, 2.—London burnt, 1666.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 2.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 35	2 56	4 18	4 33	4 53	5 20
				5 42	6 4
				6 28	6 56
				7 25	8 0

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A splendid series of Engravings will appear in the forthcoming number of this Journal, illustrating all the interesting events and picturesque scenery connected with her Majesty's visit to Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, &c.

"Samuel New" should forward his application on fire-escapes to the committee appointed by the Court of Common Council on the subject.

"S. H. G."—We will not decide any wagers.

"A Subscriber," Manchester.—See the article on the Cartoons at Westminster, in No. 63 of our journal, p. 68.

"Late Hours."—We agree with our correspondent that the present system of late hours is alike injurious to the employed and employer.

"J. B."—At the company's office.

"A Well-wisher."—Thanks for his sensible letter. His remarks shall not be lost sight of. The same reply to a long letter without a signature.

"One of the Blues" and "E. J. T."—Thanks. He will find it correct at page 121.

"The Hive."—Persevere.

"A zealous Advocate" is perfectly correct in his line of defence.

"E. V." Torquay.—We shall feel obliged by his sketch of the town.

"Young England."—A correspondent states that this new sect was not christened by Joseph Hume, as represented in our Address of last week; but that the phrase of "Young England" first appeared in a pamphlet, published in 1840, by a Conservative member, entitled "Stanley or Peel, who shall lead us?" Our correspondent is thanked for the correction.

"D. A." Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.—Thanks.

"L. L."—Certainly not.

"Am."—A portrait of Espartero appeared in our 27th No.

"J. G." is thanked for the plans of the battles of Hyderabad and Meane, which reached us too late.

"Inquirer" should pay the postage of his questions.

"Z. Q."—Probably in "Lodge's Portraits."

"Catholicus."—Look again.

"R. H." has our thanks. The silly and contemptible notice alluded to, is merely the outpouring of a degraded and malignant spirit. The same answer to "A Subscriber," Monmouth.

"H. P. C."—The first about 42, the second 22.

"H. S." Maidstone.—Write to Mr. Webster at the Haymarket Theatre.

"Chess."—Clericus Delgovit," received.

"Chirurgus," "G. M. F." "Blue Jacket," "B. B."—The solutions to problem 34 are all correct.

"G. D. Porcher," "Checkmate."—The article was unavoidably omitted for want of room.

"Checkmate," Liverpool, is wrong. The solution to Problem No. 31, by Edward, is correct!

"W. Walker" and "J. H. Green," are quite mistaken in supposing that their solution to No. 26 is the correct one. Although that and variations by Utteric are ingenious, yet we must again refer them to the original one given by us. If at the third move in their solution Black King goes to R 5th instead of R 3rd, mate cannot be given in the number of moves stated.

"S. H. G."—Your remarks are correct. You will see we have noticed the subject above.

"G. L. Smart."—The game shall appear as early as possible.

"Latrunculator."—Thanks for the game, it shall appear early. Shall we insert the names? We are amply repaid by the good wishes of our correspondent.

We have received several letters during the week from observant and intelligent correspondents with regard to our illustrations of certain political events, which it is erroneously supposed are indicative of political predictions of a particular kind. Once for all, we beg to disabuse our readers' minds of this impression, for as well might we be considered teetotallers, because we give a sketch of Father Mathew administering the pledge, as we considered repealers by reason of a sketch of the Dublin Corn Exchange.

ERRATUM.—The altar-picture in St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, is the "Entombment," not the "Ascension," as stated in our last.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1843.

It is greatly to be wished that Parliament had been prorogued under more auspicious circumstances of public advantage than have in reality marked the termination of a session in which little or nothing has been done for the permanent good of the country or the alleviation of national distress. On Thursday her Majesty in person dismissed her Legislature, absolved them from their functions, and left them at liberty to turn from law-making to dog and gun. The speech was, as usual, a right royal speech—that is to say, one of those inane effusions which Ministers of all parties are prone to put into the mouths of a Sovereign, with a perfect consciousness that, were the same words and sentences uttered by any other than regal lips, they would be listened to with a very ineffable contempt by their audience. We fear that we cannot hope from the public a much better reception for the printed oration which appears in our columns to-day.

The speech commences with a declaration that the "state of public business" enables the Sovereign to "close the protracted session." This is not true. The state of public business is neither forward nor prosperous, but the session is closed in its despite, because the members are tired of doing no good, but not because there is no good to be done.

Anon we have a congratulation on the application of some of the church revenues to the endowment of additional ministers—a good measure for the promotion of spiritual instruction, but no great subject for boast by a Legislature which admits the necessity for a general scheme of moral and religious education, but does not hit off any rational and harmonising expedient by which it may be brought about.

Her Majesty next views with satisfaction what her Ministers have effected with reference to the Scotch Church, and hopes to have averted the dangers which threatened a sacred institution. Then we have the pacific assurance of the friendliness of foreign powers, and the usual burst of gratitude to the Commons for their readiness in voting the supplies. There is also a promise to combine economy with exigency, wherefrom we may conclude that if we are to have as much economy as we have exigency there will be no great profligacy in the national expenditure.

The Welsh riots, or rather riots in Wales, form a topic of the speech; but nothing is communicated respecting them that is likely to give the public any great amount of satisfaction or surprise. There is a simple intimation only that inquiry is on foot to find out what circumstances have led to insubordination and violence in a part of the country usually distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law."

We next come naturally to the condition of Ireland, and in this paragraph of the speech there is more marrow. It is emphatic, and leaves no misconception behind as to the intentions of either the Queen or her Ministers upon the stunning topic of repeal. Her Majesty is made to say:—

"I have observed with the deepest concern the persevering efforts which are made to stir up discontent and disaffection among my subjects in Ireland, and to excite them to demand a repeal of the legislative union."

"It has been and ever will be my earnest desire to administer the govern-

ment of that country in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with Parliament in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develop the natural resources of Ireland.

"From a deep conviction that the legislative union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence to maintain inviolate that great bond of connection between the two countries."

"I have forbore from requiring any additional powers for the counteraction of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declarations of Parliament in support of the legislative union."

"I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland will discourage to the utmost of their power a system of pernicious agitation which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people."

Here is the expression which all England expected, and will welcome from the throne, of a strong determination to hold intact and imperishable the legislative union of the empire—to preserve the integrity of the constitution in this respect, and to damp the hopes and energies of the agitators from Cork to Connemara, &c. It contrasts oddly but strongly enough with the new system of representation for Ireland which O'Connell lays down in the journals of the same day, and wherein he makes very minute and significant arrangements for the peculiar government which he is desirous to bring about. The Tara meeting and the Queen's speech tilt at each other in full tournament style. We congratulate both countries, however, principally upon that feature of the paragraph relating to Ireland which expresses a desire to administer the government of that country in a "strict spirit of justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with Parliament (Parliament, however, must first do something tangible to co-operate with) in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develop the natural resources of the kingdom." This is what is truly wanted for Ireland; we are glad to find that Ministers have it in contemplation to do what is right at last. It is a pity and a disappointment, nevertheless, to find that they seem only to have arrived at that determination at the end of a session, when they can do nothing, instead of at the beginning, when, with their parliamentary majorities, they could have done anything they pleased.

There is nothing more in the speech; no word about foreign affairs, of which, perhaps, "the least said the soonest mended;" nothing of the poor-laws; nothing of any other vital question of domestic legislation. There is no proud reference to any good that Parliament has done, perhaps for the precise reason that none was discoverable.

We seriously hope, however, that we may have few more such speeches, and no more such sessions. It is lamentable to find the time of the nation frittered away for months, and all closed with the mockery of a communication from the throne which says nothing, promises nothing, does nothing, and ends

53rd Regiment, in which the prisoner also was an officer. He (Gen. Clinton) was not himself in China, but the prisoner had been; and he recognised him as the officer who was nearly the first of those who escalated the walls of the great city in China, and received a serious wound; notwithstanding which, he continued to act with the greatest bravery.

The Attorney-General objected to the reception of evidence beyond that of general humanity.

Sir Wm. Clinton then, in answer to Mr. Ballantine, confined himself to saying that, independently of his conduct in the field of battle, Mr. Cuddy was a person of quiet habits, and had always borne an excellent character.

Mr. Justice Williams then proceeded to sum up. He told the jury that there was no doubt that all persons aiding, assisting, and abetting in a duel were unquestionably implicated in the charge of murder which might arise out of the transaction, and that the only question further was purely and entirely whether the evidence did or did not satisfy them that the prisoner at the bar was present at the death of Colonel Fawcett, and was there "aiding, assisting, and abetting" on the occasion. The Learned Judge then read the principal portions of the evidence, and commented upon such portions of it as he wished to call to the more particular attention of the jury.

The jury, after deliberating in the box for about a quarter of an hour, applied to the court to know if the prisoner was charged with wilful murder?

Mr. Justice Williams—The first count charges that one Alexander Munro was guilty of the crime of wilful murder, and it charges the prisoner that he was wilfully present aiding and abetting the said Munro, the said felony to commit. That is the first count to which I believe I exclusively called your attention, and that alone I should recommend you to consider, and no other.

A Juror—We are all agreed that he was present; but I wish to ask is there any evidence to show that the prisoner handled the pistols or assisted in any manner?

Mr. Justice Williams—I will read the evidence of Mr. Gulliver to you again. The learned judge then read the evidence of Mr. Gulliver to the jury, who then retired to consider of their verdict.

The jury returned into court after an absence of nearly three hours, and returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The announcement of the verdict was received with applause, which was instantly checked by the officer of the court.

Lieutenant Cuddy was then ordered to be discharged.

On Thursday, after the prorogation of Parliament, her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Dunmore, Lady in Waiting, left town in a carriage and four for Windsor Castle. A party of Dragoons escorted the Royal party from Buckingham Palace to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, where a special train had been ordered to convey the illustrious party to the Slough Station. Her Majesty arrived at Windsor Castle at half-past five o'clock.

WINDSOR, Friday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked for some time in the royal pleasure grounds. There was no addition to the royal dinner party in the evening.

Amongst the places which have been mentioned as likely to be honoured with a visit from her Majesty and the Prince during the royal excursion, we may enumerate Plymouth, Pembroke, Chatham, Portsmouth, Ramsgate, and Dover. Her Majesty's excursion is not expected to be prolonged beyond ten days or a fortnight.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTH-DAY, August 26.—This being the anniversary of the birth-day of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the morning was ushered in with merry peals from the bells of the metropolitan churches. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired, and in the evening her Majesty's tradesmen brilliantly illuminated their houses. His Royal Highness this day completes his 24th year. Her Majesty gave a grand dinner in the evening on the occasion to a select circle at Frogmore. Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Sir James Graham, and some others of the Cabinet Ministers left town in the afternoon by a special train for Windsor, to be present at the banquet. The day was to be observed at the Castle, amongst the royal household, as one of great rejoicing. Late in the evening Regent-street was crowded with promenaders to witness the illuminations, which were brilliant in the extreme. Amongst the most conspicuous was the display made by Mr. Mitton, hatter to his Royal Highness, from whose establishment there floated a magnificent royal standard during the day.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, accompanied by Captain Macdonald, left Cambridge House this morning to embark on board the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Wiberforce, for Antwerp.

The Duke of Wellington, as Lord Lieutenant of Hants, is expected to receive the Queen at Southampton, where her Majesty will probably embark, on Monday, on board the new yacht, the Victoria and Albert, and the Royal squadron will comprise some ships of the line, which are to be joined, off Cowes, by several of the vessels belonging to members of the Royal Yacht Club.

Prince de Joinville and le Duc d'Aumale, after inspecting the Dockyard and Royal Arsenal at Woolwich on Thursday, and partaking of an elegant déjeuner at Lord Bloomfield's residence, embarked on board the French war steamer, Pluton, and proceeded down the river under a last salute from the field battery in the dockyard, and taken up and continued by the field battery at the Royal Arsenal, and answered by the guns on board the French squadron.

GENERAL ESPARTERO.—Immediately after the arrival of the Spanish Regent and the Duchess of Victoria at Mivart's, on Wednesday afternoon, Colonel Wyld, Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, had a lengthened interview with his Excellency, and subsequently with the members of the staff who accompanied the Regent to this country. The Regent and the whole of the noblemen and gentlemen dined together, covers being laid for twenty-five. Throughout Thursday the hotel was literally besieged with visitors of all ranks. The Duke of Wellington was among the early calls upon his Excellency, and the Noble and Gallant Duke subscribed his name as follows, in the visitors' book:—"Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, et Capitan-General Duque de Ciudad Roderigo." The Earl of Aberdeen and the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel also visited the Regent, as also the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Mahon, Earl of Listowel, Lord Campbell, Lord and Lady Bloomfield, Count Godde de Liamourt, Colonel Gurwood, Mr. F. Huth, Col. A. de Kamon y Carbohal, Gen. Miller, Lieut.-Col. A. R. Colquhoun, Colonel A. Wright, M. A. Lopez Vildosola, M. Adelias Heras, Mr. Moore, Mr. Goldsmith, Lieutenant-General Sir A. Woodford, Captain Fead (Royal Navy), Colonel C. Fox, Colonel Sir Duncan Macdougall, Colonel Owen, R.M., Mr. F. Rasch, &c. The Regent maintained strict privacy during the day, the ex-Minister of War and the Interior, General Van Halen, alone dining with his Excellency. Donna Eladia, who accompanied the Duchess of Victoria from Havre, is a niece, and not daughter, of his Excellency. The following requisition was presented on Thursday to the Lord Mayor by a deputation of Common Councilmen of the city of London, on the head of which were Deputy Peacock and Deputy Green, and several other influential members of all parties:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

"We, the undersigned members of the Court of Common Council respectfully request your Lordship will convene an early court to welcome the arrival of General Espartero in this country, on his being driven into exile by the nation to whose service he has devoted his great talents and best energies, and to assure his Excellency, in the words of the Prime Minister of England, 'that he will be received by all classes in this country with that respect which is due to his character, and with the sympathy for his misfortunes which his merits deserve.'

The Lord Mayor appointed Friday, the 1st of September, for entertaining the subject, and a full attendance of members is expected.

THE REGENT OF SPAIN.—His Excellency the Duke de la Victoria had a slight attack of indisposition on Thursday evening; but the answer to inquiries yesterday morning was, that his Highness had completely recovered. The Duchess de la Victoria, and the Dona Eladia Espartero, accompanied by several officers in the suite of the Regent, attended mass at the Catholic Chapel in Spanish-place, at ten o'clock yesterday morning. The Duke de la Victoria, attended by his Excellency Don A. Van Halen, and Don C. Montesino, went out for an airing in the Spanish Ambassador's carriage at twelve o'clock; and after remaining absent nearly two hours, returned to Mivart's Hotel. His Highness, at a later period, left the hotel on foot, in company with one of his aides-de-camp, returning home about six o'clock.

The number of visitors who left their names at the hotel yesterday far exceeds those of the previous day; but it is understood that no official visit has yet been paid to his Highness by any member of the Government. His Excellency had a select dinner-party last evening, covers being laid for eight persons. The company consisted chiefly of members of his Highness's suite; two or three friends of the duke, resident in England, completing the number. A considerable crowd of persons assembled in front of Mivart's Hotel during the day, anxious to catch a glimpse of his Excellency. The duke was recognised by several persons on leaving the hotel in the forenoon, but no manifestation of popular feeling took place. The Duke de la Victoria is rather above the middle height, of a moderately robust figure. His countenance betrays great presence of mind, and, with a dark complexion, is well set off by a pair of handsome moustachios. His Highness returned the salutes of those who recognised him with becoming condescension and grace.

PORTSMOUTH, Wednesday.—Various rumours are afloat respecting the cause of the flag-ships at this port, Plymouth, and Sheerness, having been ordered to sea, some of them asserting that they are ordered to sea for the purpose of attending upon her Majesty during her excursion in the royal yacht, and others attributing the cause to political events. We are enabled to state that the whole and sole reason of these ships being sent to sea is, in order to exercise their crews, after lying so long in harbour, and that neither political events, nor her Majesty's aquatic trip, have anything to do with the matter.

They are to cruise in the Channel for six weeks, and, in future, they are to cruise for the same time every summer. The Campground is expected here to-morrow or Friday, from Sheerness, and will accompany the St. Vincent down Channel to Plymouth, where they will be joined by the Caledonia, and the whole of them will proceed to sea together.

A squadron of steamers, under the command of a gallant and distinguished officer, will accompany her Majesty during her excursion in the royal yacht The Grecian, 16, Commander W. Smyth, arrived this morning from the Cape of Good Hope. She has been in commission five years, and is to be paid off, but which port is not yet known. The Volage, 26, Captain Sir W. Dickson, has sailed on her return to the West Indies. The Lightning

steam-vessel, Lieutenant Commander W. Winnet, has been ordered from the river to this port, and will arrive here to-morrow. He is to form one of the steam squadron to accompany her Majesty. The St. Vincent, 120, Capt. Rowley, with the flag of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, has gone out of harbour, and is now at anchor at Spithead, waiting the arrival of the Camperdown, 104, Captain Brace, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Brace, which sailed from Sheerness this day. The Tartarus steam-vessel, Captain T. Bullock, has sailed from Chatham.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW MAGISTRATES.—The Lord Chancellor yesterday issued his fiat directing the insertion of the names of the following gentlemen in the commission of the peace as magistrates for the county of Middlesex:—Mr. George Dodd, M.P. for Maidstone, Montague-square; Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher, 46, Russell-square; Mr. John Walter, of Bearwood, Berkshire; Mr. James Ewin, Park-Crescent, Portland-place; Mr. J. H. Hooper, Stanmore; Mr. Thomas Carter, of Brockley-hill; Mr. James Rowe, of Covers House, Lealeham; Mr. Samuel Platt, Hyde Park-gardens; Mr. Arthur Wellington Wood, of Uxbridge; Lieut.-Col. J. S. North, of Arlington-street; Mr. John Remington Mills, of Stamford Hill, Middlesex; Mr. William Crake, Stanhope street, Hyde Park-gardens; Mr. Florence Thomas Young, Great Cumberland-place; Mr. Thomas Henry Black, St. Anne's, Limehouse; Mr. Edward Stock, Poplar; Mr. Rowland Edward Williams, of Western Grove, Kingston; Mr. John Weatherby Marriott, of Sunbury; Mr. James Bentley, of Highbury Park, Islington; Mr. Thrower Buckle Herring, Finchley. Mr. Frederick James Perceval, of Ladbrooke-terrace, Notting-hill, has also been added to the commission of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster.

COURT-MARTIAL.—Captain Deschamps, of the Royal Artillery, who was tried by court-martial at Hull for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in using opprobrious and insulting language towards Lieutenant Fitzgerald of the 33rd Regiment, and interchanging blows with him, has been sentenced to be cashiered her Majesty's service.

On Wednesday last, a part of the 1st Dragoon Guards, consisting of sixty-four men and thirty-two horses, landed at Ramsgate Pier from Halifax, in the ship Lloyds, of London. A morning paper mentions that the horses were all in fine condition, and seemed rejoiced to tread their native land again after an absence of five years. We have often heard of the sagacity of the horse, but there is nothing in the Astley stud to equal this.

Father Mathew visited Bermondsey on Friday, and administered the pledge to a large number of individuals.

A nest of gamblers, carrying on business at No. 7, Leicester-square, were brought before Mr. Maitby, the magistrate, at Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, when the gaming implements with which they were detected, were produced. Mr. Maitby fined Catchpole and Harris £50 each, or three months' imprisonment; Bailey £20, or two months; and Herbert and Walters £25, or 21 days. All parties pleaded inability to pay through poverty.

ALARMING STATE OF SOUTH WALES.—As was anticipated, the outrages, from being confined to turnpike-gates, have now spread to the wanton destruction of private property and the endangerment of human life. In the night of Tuesday or early on Wednesday morning, the village of Llanon and the surrounding neighbourhood was the scene of an outrage of the most daring character. A ferocious attack was made by upwards of 1000 persons on the residence of Mr. Edwards, agent to Mr. Rees G. Thomas, the lay impropriator of the tithes of the parish. Mr. Edwards was confined to his bed by illness; but the assailants kept up continual fire on his bedroom window, perforating every vulnerable point with shot and slugs. Happily Mr. Edwards, and his wife and daughter, who were in the room, by crouching on the floor escaped unhurt. The beautiful garden and greenhouse attached to the grounds were totally destroyed. They afterwards wrecked the residence of the gamekeeper, taking away his gun and ammunition, and tearing up everything they could lay their hands on. The destruction of toll-gates goes on with increasing violence.

SOUTHAMPTON, Thursday Morning.—The Bentinck steamer, Captain Kellock, took her departure this morning for Calcutta, calling on her voyage at the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, for which places she took a mail. She had seventy passengers, amongst them were Sir R. and Lady Douglas and family, for Mauritius. The Bentinck was saluted on her leaving by guns from the Oriental and Great Liverpool steamers, and from the Platform Battery.

SEIZURE OF A FRENCH MERCHANT VESSEL BY AN ENGLISH WAR STEAMER.—On Thursday afternoon the Cyclope steam-vessel, of six guns, brought a French merchantman into the port of Sheerness, which it is stated that she captured, having a quantity of fire-arms on board, and proceeding to the coast of Ireland. [The above rumour is contradicted by the special reporter of the Times in the columns of that journal this morning, as far as relates to Sheerness. He states, however, that a capture of illegal arms and ammunition as described, took place in the port of Cork.]

A man, named Augustus Collis, calling himself Major Count de Collis, was convicted as a beggar-letter impostor, and sent to hard labour for one month.

Dr. Stock gave judgment on Wednesday, in the Admiralty Court, Dublin, in the important case of the Windsor Castle. He decreed to the salvors £5000, being one fourth of the property saved.

OLD BAILEY, Friday.—Geo. Wm. Alex. Hamilton, alias Robert Bell, was indicted for feloniously delivering a letter to Jessie Hopper, demanding money with menaces, without reasonable or probable cause. This case has so recently been before the public that the details are well known. The prisoner was found guilty; and Mr. Baron Rolfe, in an impressive address, sentenced the prisoner, for "this most wicked and diabolical crime," to transportation for fourteen years.

ALARMING FIRE THIS MORNING.—Shortly before one o'clock this morning another alarming fire broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. E. Morton, well known as the Halifax Head Tavern, Dunk-street, Mile-end New-town. Police-constable 126 H, in passing along his beat, had his attention arrested by hearing some persons crying "Fire!" On hastening to the spot whence the sound proceeded, he discovered that the lower part of the building was in a fearful blaze. He immediately sprang his rattle, and after some time he succeeded in arousing the inmates, but not, however, before the flames and suffocating smoke had communicated to the staircase, thus cutting off all escape by that means. Fortunately a ladder was procured, and the residents were rescued without sustaining any personal injury. The damage done is estimated at £500.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—The committee instituted at Seville, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the devastation sustained during Espartero and Van Halen's bombardment, had commenced their labours on the 12th. Above three hundred buildings are stated to have been destroyed, and the loss is rated at 4,000,000 reals.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.—We have received letters from Madrid of the 17th August. The Government has published a decree which deprives Espartero and his partisans of their titles and employments, and has endeavoured to justify that measure in some degree by publishing the protest of the 30th of July given out by Espartero. We have received the Barcelona journals of the 18th. The Central Junta seemed completely disposed to continue its course. General Arbuthnot, the Commandant of the place, on his part recommended his soldiers to submit to the Supreme Government. The Constitutional of the 18th recommends the re-establishment of the Central Junta.

BAYONNE, August 20.—At Barcelona insurrection and terror prevail. The respectable classes are taking to flight. The number of emigrants is already considerable. The shops were closed, although the great majority of the people and of the militia were strangers to the movement, which was evidently kept up by the Junta with the view of continuing its government. The violence of the factions gave them an advantage over the more moderate and reasonable. The Generals hesitate to employ the troops of the line against the adherents of the Junta. The Junta has just sent Deputies to Madrid to state its pretended complaints. Prim has lost his popularity by repressing his compatriots, the Barcelones.

BADEN-BADEN.—A joyful excitement is prevailing in our town, among the inhabitants as well as visitors, and why?—because the pharo bank has suffered immense losses, nay, has actually been broke twice within two days. When it took place the second time a universal "bravo" sounded through the saloon, and the musicians were called from their beds to celebrate the misfortune of the professional gamblers.

The sarcophagus containing the body of the Count de Beaujolais, Louis Philippe's youngest brother, who died in exile, has arrived from Italy, at Toulon. It was immediately put into a barge, to be taken on board a steamer. The body is to be placed in the vaults of Eu.

DESTRUCTION OF THE OPERA-HOUSE AT BERLIN BY FIRE.—BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Our opera house, one of the principal ornaments of the finest part of the city, fell a prey to the flames last night, after having stood exactly 100 years. The performances yesterday concluded with a little military ballet, called "The Swiss Soldier," in which there was indeed some firing of muskets, cannon, &c., but there is no reason to believe that the fire was caused by any negligence in this respect, and nothing positive can yet be affirmed respecting the origin of the fire. His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia was one of the first that appeared, and gave the necessary directions for placing the engines and the soldiers, who had been sent for to prevent the flames spreading to the neighbouring buildings. Their Royal Highnesses the Princes Adalbert, Albert, and Waldemar, and also the Archduke Stephen of Austria, and Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, were soon on the spot, and seconded the exertions of the Prince of Prussia, and of the military and police, and of General Columb, the governor of Berlin. As there was no chance of saving the opera-house, every effort was made to save the buildings most exposed to the damage, and above all the palace of the Prince of Prussia, and the royal library and its immense treasures, the loss of which could never have been repaired. At one time the danger seemed to be imminent, but everybody of every class was animated by a conviction of the value of the establishment, and their united efforts, with the aid of Heaven, were crowned with success. The palace of the Prince of Prussia was also protected in the same manner, and very little damage was done to it or to any of the neighbouring buildings.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.—LIVERPOOL, Thursday Evening.—The New York packet-ship Independence entered the river this afternoon, having made the run from New York in 163 days. New York papers to the 7th instant are brought by this arrival, six days later than those received by the Europe on Tuesday last. They do not appear to contain anything of im-

portance. A new Repeal Association has been established in Philadelphia. At a meeting of the members on the 5th instant a bill of exchange for £50 States ship-of-war Yorktown had arrived from Rio Janeiro, having sailed on the 27th of June. The province was still embroiled in civil war—the town remained quiet. Advices from Valparaiso, by the same arrival, extend to the 2nd of May. The buildings destroyed by the late fire were being rebuilt rapidly.

REPEAL MEETING ON TARA HILL.

In the fulfilment of the promise made by us last week, we this day present our readers with an engraving of the "monster" repeal meeting, held on Tara Hill, a spot hallowed by historical associations in the minds of all Irishmen. Tara, or Teagh-mor, signifies the Great House, a name it derived from being to the end of the 6th century the place where was assembled the convocation of the states-general of Ireland every three years, for the deliberation and decision of civil and ecclesiastical matters, and also for the election and investiture with supreme authority of one chief, who was appointed sovereign of all Ireland. During the ceremony of inauguration the monarch was placed upon the *Lia Fail*, or Stone of Destiny, which, as recorded by Scottish historians, was afterwards sent to Scotland for a similar purpose—the coronation of Fergus Mac Ere, the first of the Dalreadie kings—and thence taken by Edward the First as a trophy of his victory over that country, and placed in Westminster Hall, where it is still preserved. Shortly after the year 1798, it was removed from its ancient situation to the adjacent mound in *Rath na Riagh*, called the *Forradh*, to mark as a grave stone the remains of the rebels who fell there at that memorable period. It is also recorded that the hill of Tara was selected by St. Patrick as a convenient spot from which to promulgate the doctrines of Christianity; that in 980 the Danes sustained upon it a signal defeat, which contributed materially to their final expulsion from the country; that Roderic, the last monarch of all Ireland, assembled his forces on it when preparing to besiege the English in Dublin; and that after the English settlement it was no longer a place of note except for the assembling of the military within the English pale; that in 1539 O'Nial, at the head of the northern Irish, reviewed his troops upon it with great parade after ravaging the surrounding country; and that during the disturbance of 1798 a numerous body of the insurgents were defeated on it by about 400 fencibles and yeomanry. The only traces of fortifications are earthworks of considerable extent and of different forms, chiefly circular entrenchments called Rath, and much resembling the Druidical enclosures still to be met with in various parts of the country.

It having been announced that the proceedings would commence at twelve o'clock, the hill of Tara, even before that hour, presented a very animated aspect, and a very fair promise of the subsequent character of the meeting. The top of the hill, and a portion of its declivity on one side, comprising about fifteen acres of ground, though not yet actually crowded, bore the appearance of being so when viewed from the platform, which was placed, not in the centre, but at the lowest point of the area, at the opposite and highest outskirts of which some of these earthworks, as well as less-elevated intervening positions, were completely crowded with human beings, contented to re-echo—as they lustily did—the cheers of the listeners, and satisfied with a *coup d'œil* of the entire assembly, as a reward for the fatigue they had undergone, and the sacrifices they in many instances must have made, in travelling such distances from their homes. The Tara meeting exceeded in numbers that of Enniscorthy, which was estimated, not upon any vague idea arising from its imposing appearance, but from a measurement calculation, at upwards of 100,000 individuals, including, of course, both women and children, who congregated in considerable numbers (in both instances) along the roads and in the adjacent fields. The procession from Dunshaughlin, which conducted Mr. O'Connell, and which was the last to arrive, fully occupied a mile of road. The platform was erected for the accommodation of 1000 persons, and contained about one-third of that number, at a charge of 2s. a head. Amongst these were three Roman Catholic bishops, Drs. Cantwell, M'Laughlin, and Keating, and a host of priests; Mr. M. Staunton, Dr. Atkinson, and several other members of the Dublin Corporation.

At half-past one o'clock Mr. O'Connell's carriage arrived at the place of meeting, and shortly after, though with considerable difficulty, reached the platform. As he passed at the top of the hill under a triumphal archway, on which was inscribed, in English and Irish, "Tara of the Kings hails the Liberator with 100,000 welcomes," he was heartily cheered by as many voices. He and his son Dan were seated in the dickey, Tom Steele sat behind waving an olive branch, while the inside was occupied by



REPEAL MEETING AT TARA.

hill of Tara, and addressed his countrymen. He has all the raw materials of sovereignty within his reach. There is shortly to be some new 'step'; is that to be the very small 'step' of putting a crown on?—of substituting his name for that of Victoria—of being

anointed by one of his clergy, being crowned next time he mounts Tara, and exercising those sovereign rights which he so carefully preserves? The Irish, who come and go at his bidding just as Mr. Wildman's bees did, would as soon call him king as kiss a pretty

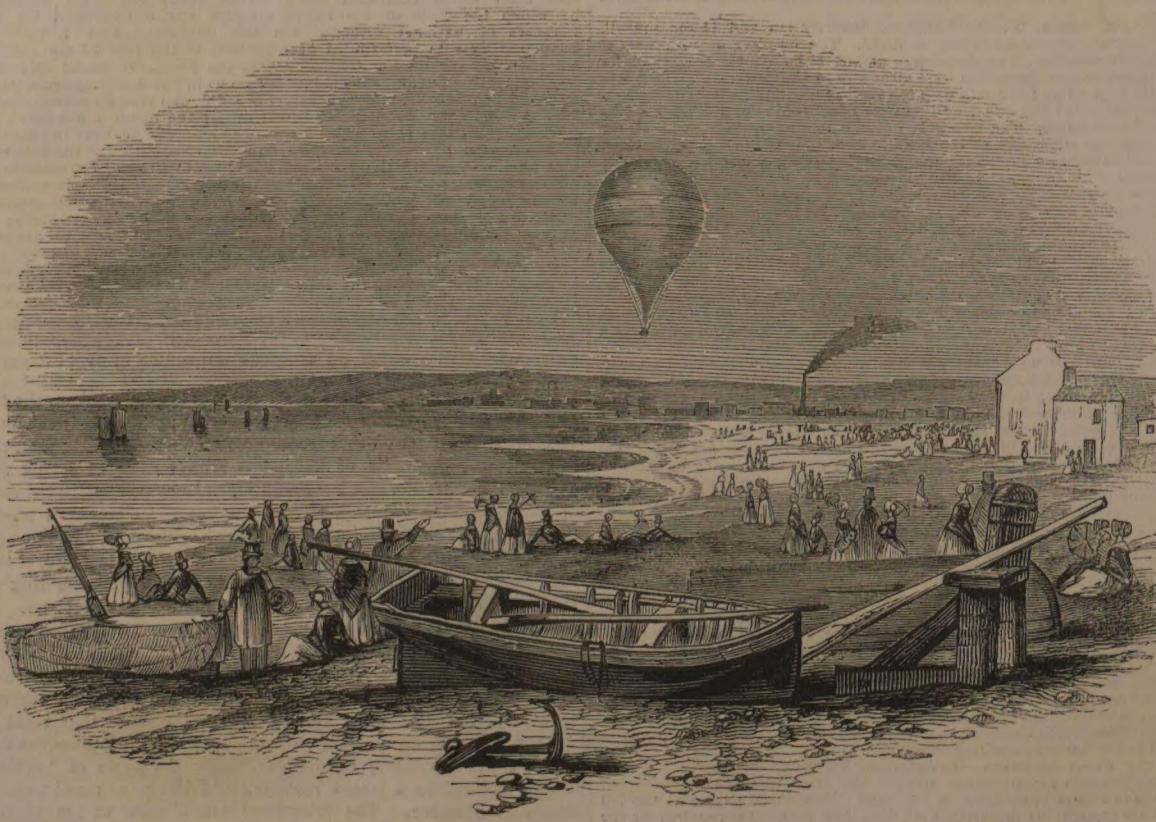
girl, take the pledge, murder a land-agent, kick up a faction fight, or any other daily sally. He seems, indeed, to be tolerably safe, for the day, from the one thing that would sweep away all his influence—real redress of the worst Irish grievances."

BALLOON ASCENT AT BRIGHTON.

Mr. Green, jun., the son of the celebrated aeronaut, has lately been experimenting with his "Albion balloon," with a view of crossing the British Channel, and landing, as occasion might serve, on some part of the Continent. His first experimental trip for this purpose was unsuccessful; although, from the favourable state of the wind, previous to his entering the car, with his adventurous companion, Mr. Bradley, he expressed the greatest confidence that he should be able to effect the object he had in view. He ascended at eleven o'clock in the morning from Stepney, and the balloon crossed the Thames, and proceeded towards the Sussex coast; but the wind suddenly shifting, the aeronauts were compelled to descend at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the town of Cuckfield, on the Brighton road, 37 miles from London, and about 16 from the coast. They had a delightful voyage of four hours and a half, and, nothing daunted by their failure, or *contrevent*, they resolved to resume their attempt, and ascend from Brighton.

Accordingly Mr. Green and his *compagnon de voyage*, prepared for the renewal on the morning of Thursday the 17th inst., when the wind permitting, to make for the French coast; and, in order to avoid the inconvenience and danger arising from the dilation of hydrogen gas when exposed to the sun at a great altitude, measures had been devised for keeping the balloon at a short distance from the surface of the water. This contrivance consisted of a rope, 2000 feet long, pendent from the car, and having attached to it, at regular intervals, about a dozen bladders inflated with hydrogen gas, to create a resistance by their friction on the surface of the water. The balloon having been filled at the works of the Brighton and Hove General Gas Company at Hove, by half-past eight o'clock, the voyagers took their seats in the car, and the

balloon, at a height of about thirty feet, was conducted by means of a rope to the sea beach, where the bladders were made fast to the rope from the car. The wind at this time was hardly perceptible, but its direction was southward; and the balloon, when detached from the earth, glided out to sea, at a speed not exceeding two miles an hour, the bladders and rope (120 feet long) answering their purpose effectively, and keeping the car about 90 or 100 feet from the water. A round of cheers followed from those assembled on the spot, which the aeronauts responded to by bowing. Scarcely, however, had the start been made, when the wind gradually veered to the north-east, and the balloon took a direction which must have brought it to the Isle of Wight. A few minutes more, and a further change made it doubtful whether the balloon would not leave the sea before reaching Worthing. The wind still continued rapidly changing till it settled in the south-west, the consequence of which was, that after being in the air somewhat less than three-quarters of an hour, the balloon, having traversed the air in a horse-shoe-like course, hovered over the Hove Coast Guard station, a short half mile from the spot from which it had started. Here the voyagers alighted, and the balloon having been re-conveyed to the Hove gas works, some additions were made to the cargo, and the wind an hour afterwards being nearly south, the balloon again started in the direction of London. Both ascents were viewed by thousands of spectators, who thronged the line of cliff from one extremity of the town to the other. The balloon was inflated with 27,000 cubic feet of carbureted hydrogen gas, which had been diminished in density nearly one-half by being decarbonised, or deprived of its illuminating properties. Some idea may be formed of the great ascending power which the balloon (a small one, containing 24,000 cubic feet), possessed when they left the shore, by stating that the disposable ballast amounted to six cwt.



BALLOON ASCENT AT BRIGHTON.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

This distinguished author and diplomatist, who is at present the American ambassador at Madrid, has just succeeded to a large property bequeathed to him by one of the Society of Friends, in the United States, personally unknown to Mr. Irving, who will, consequently, shortly relinquish his office, and return to his native country. Mr. Irving was born in the state of New York, in the year 1782. His first work published in this country was "The Sketch-Book



PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

by Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.," the result of an early visit to "the land of wonders," as he facetiously terms our favoured isle. Indeed, all his works, with the exception of his earliest efforts, have been the consequence of his love of travel; and he describes himself to have "surveyed most of the terrestrial angles of the globe." In person, Mr. Irving is of middle height; his features have a pleasing regularity, and are lit up at every corner with that delightful humour which flows in a rich vein throughout his writings, and forms their most attractive charm. He very much inherits Goldsmith's turn of mind, and particularly reminds us of his style.

It has been well observed of Mr. Irving, that "there never was a writer whose popularity was more matter of feeling, or more intimate, than Washington Irving, perhaps because he appealed at once to our simplest and kindliest emotions. His affections are those of 'hearth and home'; the pictures he delights to draw are those of natural loveliness, tinted with human sympathies; and—a too unusual thing with the writers of our time—he looks upon God's works, and sees that they are good. With him the wine of life is not always on the lees. An exquisite vein of poetry runs through every page: who does not remember 'the shark, glancing like a spectre through the blue seas!'"

A Cabinet council was held at twelve o'clock on Wednesday at the Foreign Office. Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Stanley arrived in town to attend the council. The other ministers present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, Sir H. Hardinge, and Sir E. Knatchbull. The council sat two hours.



VIEW OF THE FIRE FROM THE RIVER.

THE GREAT FIRE NEAR LONDON BRIDGE.

In the postscript to the latest edition of last week's journal, we briefly described this destructive conflagration, and promised our readers some memorials of the calamity, probably the most rapid in its devastation that has occurred in the metropolis since the burning of the Royal Exchange in 1838. The origin of the fire has not yet been precisely ascertained; but it is stated to have broken out at Topping's Wharf, situated on the east side of London Bridge, adjoining Fenning's Wharf, which, it will be recollectcd, was destroyed by a similar calamity in 1836.

The fire was discovered at about five minutes before two o'clock on the premises extending to the water's edge, and abutted on the shot factory and telegraph station. Topping's Wharf occupied an immense area of ground, and was considered to have been one of the principal ware and store houses along that side of the river Thames. Within a few minutes after the alarm had been given the fire had gained most awful ascendancy.

At the time that the fire broke out there were several coasting-vessels lying alongside, some oaded and ready to sail at day-break; and it was with some difficulty that the crews could be



RUINS OF ST. OLAVE'S CHURCH.

made sensible of the imminent danger in which they and their vessels were placed. Many of them, however, managed to haul their craft into the centre of the river, beyond the reach of the fire; but four were aground, and, it being low water, consequently immoveable. These were the Fleece, schooner, Mr. Croft, master, of Exeter, laden with a general cargo; the schooner Cornwall, of Truro, Mr. Worth, master; the Theissa, of Weymouth; and a brig trading-vessel. The crews mounted the rigging, and for a length of time prevented, by great exertion, the ships from taking fire; but the flames rapidly increasing soon forced them to quit their situations, the heat being so oppressive that their lives were in jeopardy. Shortly afterwards the large floating engine, belonging to the brigade from the Southwark-bridge station, arrived alongside the burning premises, and, being already manned by 120 hired auxiliaries, not a moment was lost in bringing her to anchor, and also into operation. Active measures were then resorted to by those in charge of this stupendous machine to save the vessels, and while they were so engaged the tide had fortunately flowed sufficiently to enable three of them to be towed away, although their rigging was partially in flames. The one, however, which was lying



RUINS OF THE FIRE.

next the wharf could not be hauled off, and the result was, that in spite of the exertions of the firemen, crew, and Thames police, the flames gradually increased until she was completely burnt to the water's edge. Before this period, however, it was discovered that both upper and lower Topping's Wharf, the property of Messrs. Scovell, were likewise in flames, and from their confined situation it was apparent that there was no chance of saving them from destruction. These premises almost surrounded Messrs. Ward's warehouses, and communicated by a narrow passage.

The conflagration now became terrific. Loud explosions were heard to proceed from the cellars under Ward's warehouse, which subsequently proved to have been occasioned by the barrels of oil and turpentine bursting. Mr. Braidwood, finding that the fire was likely to cross Tooley-street from Topping's Wharf to the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Cox, Brothers, and Co., Messrs. Ruck and Co., and Mr. Bloyd, wholesale merchants on the opposite side, directed the branch of the floating-engine to be brought into the road, and its power directed against the above-named buildings, the land-engines being still unprovided with a good supply of water, an evil which is only felt at this particular part of the metropolis, and to which alone is attributed the destruction caused by the fire which occurred at Fenning's Wharf in the year 1836. At about half-past two o'clock the Lord Mayor arrived on the spot, a special messenger having been sent to him at the Mansion-house. He immediately held a consultation with Mr. Braidwood upon the propriety of having the hose of several engines conveyed on to the roof of Fenning's Wharf, to prevent the fire extending in that direction. The wind was in a contrary quarter, and a strong party-wall divided the premises. The latter gentleman, however, considered it unnecessary, as the wharf was well protected; but he ordered several of his men on to the roof to clear away the burning fragments as they fell on it. It was here found that Watson's telegraph-tower, which stood between Mr. Ward's premises and Lower Topping's Wharf, had taken fire, and that the flames were making rapid progress in the direction of St. Olave's Church. At the same moment the other floating-engine of the brigade establishment from Rotherhithe came up, and was got into play as near these buildings as practicable. Towards three o'clock the land-engines succeeded in getting an ample supply of water, by which time the concourse of persons who had been attracted by the light in the atmosphere was immense.



THE TELEGRAPH, AND CHURCH OF ST. OLAVE, BEFORE THE FIRE.

The telegraph tower was an object of great attention during the progress of the fire, owing to its peculiar construction and great elevation above all the surrounding premises. It was formerly used as a shot factory, but recently it had been purchased by Messrs. Watson, of Cornhill, who had used it as a telegraph station for the communication of intelligence from the Downs and other parts of the coast. For nearly half an hour, though it was situated in the very centre of danger, singular to state, it withstood the ravages of the fire. At last, however, about half-past two o'clock, dense volumes of smoke were seen issuing from all the windows from the basement to the summit. In an instant almost the whole of the building burst into a vivid mass of flame, which shot above the burning wharf and premises to a considerable height. The appearance of the conflagration at this moment became one of surpassing brilliancy. The morning being perfectly clear, the reflection was seen to a considerable distance, every one of the public buildings on the banks of the Thames being lighted up, and, viewing the conflagration from Blackfriars or Waterloo bridge, it seemed as if the whole range of wharfs along shore at Horselydown and Rotherhithe was in flames. About half-past three o'clock the whole of the tower fell with a tremendous crash to the ground, sending forth a most terrific cloud of dust and burning fragments.

About four o'clock the tower of St. Olave's Church was exposed to the full violence of the conflagration. The firemen, who were cheered on by the Lord Mayor and several of the most influential inhabitants of the Borough, exerted themselves most strenuously to prevent its receiving any damage. The fire, however, still raged on with terrific fury, and in the course of five minutes it had gained the tower, and forced the brigadiers from their stations on the roof. This, as may be readily supposed, increased the consternation in the neighbourhood to a most painful extent, and loud cries were heard from different parts of the multitude, "For God's sake, save the church, save the church." Alas! it was beyond human power to do so, for within a quarter of an hour the roof and the ceiling were in ruins, and the beautiful peal of bells fell from the belfry, the greater part of them having been melted by the intense body of fire which surrounded them whilst they were hanging. The conflagration was not finally arrested until near seven o'clock.

It has been stated, though not intentionally, that Fenning's Wharf was not at any period of the fire in danger. This is far from being correct; in fact, it is most extraordinary, considering the awful extent of the fire, the confined situation of the destroyed property, and the difficulties which the firemen encountered from the want of a sufficient supply of water to work the engines, that it escaped destruction. Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, states that he thought he might have saved the church; but at that trying moment, being a public servant, it was a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence with him. If he had attempted to have brought his whole force to save the church, the warehouses and Fenning's Wharf must have been destroyed; he therefore abandoned the church, which is insured for £6000, for the purpose of saving premises worth at least between £300,000 and £400,000. There were, however, several engines playing on it up to the very last moment, and, under all circumstances, he and his men did all they could to save it from destruction.

In order to give some idea of the extent of the conflagration at its height, it must be mentioned that there were at one period buildings closely packed together, covering half an acre of ground, in one solid mass of fire. Topping's Wharf consisted of no fewer than five buildings, extending in length nearly 250 feet, and 120 in depth. They contained, besides a large quantity of oil and turpentine, about 1000 quarters of corn, 300 casks of arsenic, between 130 and 150 tons of paper, 100 casks of raisins, and packages of goods of every de-

scription; also, hides, tallow, sugar, tea, and other merchandise; in fact, the warehouses were overloaded with property. The warehouses of Messrs. Ward, the oil-merchants and drapers, had also a heavy stock, tons of oil and turpentine being deposited in the stores. The telegraph, which stood at the foot of St. Olave's, was built by Messrs. Preston and Co., lead-merchants, in the year 1808; it was of a quadrangular form, and built entirely with wood, covered with slates. On the top were placed ten tons of iron, for the working of the telegraph, and its arms and supporters were composed of cast iron. Some idea may, consequently, be formed of the tremendous crush with which it must have fallen to the ground.

The property destroyed and damaged is insured, and the amount of insurance is stated to be as follows:—

Sun Fire-office	..	..	£26,000
Union	..	..	9,500
Phoenix	..	..	16,000
Atlas	..	..	7,000
			£58,500

Our engravings represent the conflagration at its greatest height; and the ruins on Saturday; both sketched from a barge moored at a short distance from the scene of destruction. The view of St. Olave's Church has been sketched from the roof of one of the adjoining warehouses.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

OLD COURT—THURSDAY.

(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe and Mr. Justice Williams.)

BURGLARY.—James Trenate, aged 21, labourer; James Huggett, aged 23, labourer; and William Jones, aged 23, labourer; were indicted for feloniously entering the dwelling-house of Alphonso Mackintosh, and stealing three spoons, value 30s., and a quantity of cigars, value £5, his property. Mr. Church having stated the case, called Alphonso Mackintosh, who said, I reside at the Old Black Lion Inn, Lambeth. On the 14th of August I retired to bed about two o'clock. The house was then safe. Soon after I was in bed I was alarmed by a policeman calling me by name. I opened the window, and I saw a policeman, who told me that thieves were in the house. I immediately called the waiter, then went down stairs, and in the dark, I seized a man, who said, "You have been robbed, Sir, and I am trying to find the thief." At the same time I received a violent blow on the shoulder; I immediately seized one of the prisoners by the throat, when I received another blow on the forehead. I put my leg between the legs of the person I had hold of, and threw him down the stairs; I followed him, and held him until I got assistance. Some person brought in a light, and I found that I had hold of Huggett. I then went to the bar, and found the floor covered with various articles ready to be taken away. After the examination of other witnesses, the Learned Judge summed up, and the jury found all the prisoners guilty. Sentence—Transportation for life.

NEW COURT.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Bullock.)

Matthew Ledger, aged 43, accountant, was indicted for embezzling and stealing the sums of £25 10s., £55, and £80, of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, his employers. There were several counts in the indictment, in which the names of the alleged defrauded parties were varied. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Mr. Clarkson, on his behalf, made an application, setting forth ill health, with other circumstances, in mitigation of punishment. Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for the prosecution, made no opposition; on the contrary, he was instructed by the governors to pray the Court to extend its mercy as far as possible. Judgment was deferred.

(Before Mr. Justice Williams and Baron Rolfe.)

WEDNESDAY.—LIBEL.—THE "SATIRIST."—In the case of the Duke of Brunswick v. Barnard Gregory, Mr. Bodkin applied to the court to disallow the application of defendant to be permitted to traverse. The learned counsel went into the history of the various transactions connected with the finding of the bills against the defendant—his application to have the proceedings removed by *ceteriorari*—and his keeping out of the way until he was finally captured at Southend on the 13th instant. He (Mr. Bodkin) contended that the statute provided that twenty one days' notice was sufficient, and that it was palpable the requisites were sufficiently complied with, the defendant having had more than twenty-one days' notice in the present instance, the bills having been found against him on the 10th July. —Mr. Wid followed on the same side.—Mr. Prendergast, for the defendant, contended that the statute in no degree prevented the defendant from traversing.—Mr. Justice Williams said that his learned brother, Rolfe, coincided with him in thinking that there could be no doubt upon the construction of the statute. The intention was merely to prevent the defendant from being taken by surprise. In the present case the defendant, Mr. Gregory, had had quite sufficient notice of what was going forward against him, and he therefore should be prepared to take his trial at the present session.—Mr. Bodkin asked his lordship to appoint the time for trial.—Mr. Justice Williams declined to do so.—Mr. Clark, the clerk of the court, then informed the defendant that he should surrender to take his trial at the present session.—Mr. Gregory assented.

CHARGE OF CUTTING AND WOUNDING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.—James Aberdine, aged 25, was placed at the bar, charged with cutting and wounding Elizabeth Aberdine, his infant daughter, with intent to murder her. In other counts of the indictment he was charged with the intent to do some grievous bodily harm. No counsel was engaged either for the prosecution or for the defence. It will be recollected that the prisoner was discovered standing in his own room, with a chopper, or axe, in his hand, and he appeared to be trying to chop his face with it. Blood was flowing from his face. The younger child, Elizabeth, was lying near the bed, with a great wound on her face. The other child was also wounded. He had three cuts on the side of his head. Some time before this transaction the prisoner was found in a water-butt, with his head in the water and his feet up. There was water enough in it to drown him. Some of the neighbours pulled him out.—The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of guilty, but that the prisoner was not in a sound state of mind at the time.—The prisoner was then removed from the bar, with directions that he be detained in custody during her Majesty's pleasure.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—George Blizzard, aged 47, gardener, was placed at the bar, charged with feloniously cutting and wounding John Blizzard, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. There was no counsel for the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Horry. The particulars of this case have recently appeared in the police reports. The prosecutor, who was son of the prisoner, called at his father's house, and questioned him angrily respecting some foul expressions which he had heard were applied by the prisoner to his (prosecutor's) wife. The prisoner desired him to go away. It appeared that much ill-feeling existed on both sides, and the language used by all parties was very disgusting and violent. The prisoner snatched up a reaping or grass hook, and threatened to cut his son's head off if he did not leave the house at once. The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that the father struck at the son, who, in putting up his arm to ward off the blow, received a gash which severed all the muscles and veins of the fore arm, cutting quite to the bone. For the prisoner the version was that the son had knocked his mother's (the prisoner's wife's) head against the wall; that he was going to strike her again, and that he held the hook between them to save her, when the son accidentally cut himself.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy.—The prisoner asserted his innocence again, and said that his son had frequently beaten both himself and his (prosecutor's) mother.—Mr. Justice Williams said that the use of those dangerous weapons must be prevented, if possible, by punishment suitable to the atrocity of their use. In the present instance, however, the punishment, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury, would be comparatively slight. It was that he should be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour, for eight calendar months.

(Before the Recorder.)

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDING.—In the course of the day the grand jury returned a true bill for felony against Pedro de Zulueta, a merchant of the city of London, and two others. There was also an indictment against the same parties for a misdemeanor. When the Recorder took his seat upon the bench, Mr. Clarkson addressed his lordship, and said he had to make an application of a peculiar character. Two bills had been found against M. Zulueta, a highly-respectable merchant of the city of London, for conspiring, with two other persons, named Jennings and Bernardo, to equip a ship for the purpose of trading in slaves. The proceedings had been entirely *ex parte* before the grand jury, and no application had been made to a magistrate. The first intimation M. Zulueta had of the fact was his being taken into custody, and he knew nothing of the nature of the charge, but from what was entered upon the police-sheet. His application was, that the defendant should be admitted to bail.—Sir G. Stephen, who, it appears, is the solicitor for the prosecution, stated that the charge against M. Zulueta was founded upon an act of the 5th Geo. IV., which declared the offence imputed to the prisoner to amount to felony, and subjected the party convicted of the offence to be transported for 14 years.—The defendant at this stage of the proceedings entered the court accompanied by an officer.—Mr. Clarkson then had some communication with Sir G. Stephen, and he at length addressed the court, and said that he believed no objection would be offered to the defendant being admitted to bail in the sum of £5000.—The Recorder said he thought the amount of recognisances was quite sufficient.—Mr. Clarkson: The defendant will enter into his own recognisance in £3000, and find sureties in £1000 each.—It was then arranged that this amount of bail should be put in upon the indictment for felony; and with regard to the indictment for misdemeanor, he should enter into his own recognisance in £100, and find two sureties in £50 each.—The indictment was then read. It charged the defendant and the other persons with having feloniously equipped and employed a certain vessel called the Augusta, for the purpose of trading in slaves. In other counts the same parties were charged with equipping the vessel for the purchase of slaves, and with equipping her for

the purpose of purchasing persons to be dealt with as slaves.—M. Zulueta pleaded not guilty to both indictments.—The required sureties were soon afterwards entered into, and M. Zulueta was then discharged from custody

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—George Foster, Alice Foster, and Diana Foster (father and two daughters), were charged before Mr. Twyford with stealing ten yards of broad cloth, value £7, the property of Henry Badman, a tailor, carrying on business in the Strand. It appeared from the evidence that, on the 15th August, at an early hour in the morning, the prosecutor missed the broad cloth from his shop, and that on the evening of the same day he saw the prisoners, George and Diana Foster, standing at his area railing, when the prisoner, George Foster, who was in his employ as servant of all-work) came out of the back-door, and handed the roll of cloth to the prisoners, who went away as soon as possible. The prisoners were afterwards taken into custody in the neighbourhood of Maiden-lane; and upon their examination were fully committed for trial.

America Foster, another daughter of the male prisoner, was afterwards taken into custody at the door of the police-office, whilst inquiring about her sisters, on a charge of stealing books and other articles, the property of Mr. George Austen, of Lincoln's Inn-fields.

CLERKENWELL.—Four fashionably dressed young men, said to be connected with the law, named John Williams, Charles Stuart, James Lawyers and Alfred Anques, were charged with knocking at several doors and disturbing the inhabitants of Summers-street, Hatton-garden. Sergeant Archer, 8 G, Waller, 113 G, Wilde, 182, and other officers gave evidence to substantiate the case. The prisoners said they had been drinking freely, and could not recollect what took place. Mr. Greenwood fined Stuart £1 10s., or three weeks; Williams and Lawyers £1, or two weeks; and Anques 10s. or six days. He reprobated their conduct in severe terms. The prisoners eventually paid the penalties and were liberated.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—A young woman named Mary Murray, was charged with stealing clothes from several children, under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence that at the end of the week the prisoner was in the habit of meeting children carrying bundles of clothes for their parents to get mangled, and representing she was the daughter of the woman by whom they were to be mangled, she succeeded, by giving them halfpence, to get the articles from them. There were about one hundred children attended in the course of the day, by whom the prisoner was identified as having robbed them.—Mr. Twyford ordered three cases to be completed, and the prisoner having declared her innocence, she was fully committed for trial on each charge.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRIGHTON.—THE PALACE.—The Lord Chamberlain arrived on Tuesday evening at the York Hotel from London, and immediately sent for Mr. H. Saunders, from whom his lordship ascertained that the palace was quite ready for the reception of her Majesty and the royal family. On Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock, his lordship went over the palace, and at eleven o'clock took his departure by railway train for London. According to present arrangements the Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, will arrive at the palace next Monday; and on the same day, we understand, it is her Majesty's intention to proceed to Southampton, and embark on board the Victoria and Albert yacht, and go at once to Cowes, from whence the Lord Chamberlain returned, after making the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Queen; but everything will depend on the weather.

The venerable Earl Grey, accompanied by the Countess and Lady Georgiana, left Berkeley-square on Tuesday for Howick Hall, Northumberland. Sir Stephen Hammick, his lordship's surgeon, attended the noble earl to the north.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—The village of Gaddesby, in this county, has become the scene of a most foul murder, respecting which we are enabled to give the following particulars:—Since Whitsuntide last a young man, named James Garner, the son of poor but respectable parents, living at Frisby-on-the-Wreake, in this county, had been missing. Some search was made at the time, but proving ineffectual, and a report having been spread that he had enlisted for a soldier, the wonderment caused by his disappearance was about dying away, when an Irishman, who was contracting with Mr. Messenger for the reaping of the wheat, and was taking a survey previous to making a bargain, discovered, nearly close to the hedge, a human head, and, at a short distance from it, a headless trunk, lying with one leg partly in the ditch, and a hatchet also, somewhat under the left side. The body, on being moved from its position, immediately fell to pieces, by reason of the decomposition. An alarm being given, it was soon ascertained to be foully murdered; but not for robbery, for some silver and his watch were found in his pockets. An inquest was held at a public-house in the village, before J. Clarke, Coroner, Melton Mowbray (Maltshovel), but adjourned to the village school-room; the principal evidence on which occasion was that of the relations of the deceased, as to the identification of the body, and of the medical officers, as to the state in which the body was found. After which the inquest was adjourned to last Wednesday, in order that further inquiries might be made; and Mr. Messenger, his waggoner (Thos. Hayman), and a labouring man named Timson, were ordered into custody. The public excitement was of course raised to the highest pitch. The skull of the deceased was produced, causing a great sensation in the court. There was one large orifice at the back. After hearing several witnesses, whose evidence was circumstantial and not very material, the inquest was adjourned until Monday.

BANK FAILURE.—At the sale of the estates of Messrs. Clarke, Mitchell, Phillips, and Smith, bankers of Leicester, at the Three Crowns Hotel in that town, on Wednesday last, the Enderby property was bought by the brother of R. Mitchell, Esq., one of the bankrupts, for the sum of £34,000.

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—On Saturday, near Dublin, a trial of the Atmospheric Railway took place, and the deepest interest prevailed as to the result. It was completely successful. The treasurer and secretary of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway were present, and several distinguished engineers and scientific persons had also an opportunity of witnessing the proceedings.

STATE OF WALES.—SWANSEA.—Aug. 21.—A special board of guardians was held here to-day, in consequence of a letter having been received from the Poor-law Commissioners upon the distressed state of the country, in allusion to the strike of the coppermen. The board was fully attended, every guardian in the union having been summoned. A desultory conversation ensued, in which it was stated that the coppermen were determined to still stand out—that on Saturday they had given notice to draw out £1300 from the Savings-bank—that they were about to break up all their benefit clubs, in which they had £25,000, and divide the money to enable them to continue on strike. It was also stated that, if the strike continued, one-half of the colliers of the neighbourhood must shortly be discharged. Resolutions were then entered into, that stones should be procured in order to furnish the colliers who became chargeable with work upon the roads. It was also arranged as to the erection of additional beds in the union-house, and the meeting broke up.

A FORTUNATE TAR.—W. Robertson, a veteran sailor, who had braved the ocean for full half a century, unexpectedly came into a fortune last week, by the death of an uncle, amounting to £75,000. This fortunate man had lately sailed as cook in the Ann, Shilly, of Sunderland, which vessel was paid off last week by Messrs. Alexander, of Bristol. He is 65 years of age; and when asked what he should do with such an immense fortune, he replied—"I have about forty relatives, all of whom will be glad to get some of it; and I shall take care to secure a snug cottage for myself, in which I may comfortably spend the remainder of my days."

ZETLAND.—CAPTURE OF WHALES.—There were 256 whales driven ashore at a place called Hillswick, a fishing station in the district of Voe Deiting, on the 10th. The blubber sold readily at £9 5s. per ton. The purchasers are hard at work getting it manufactured into oil. When the fishermen fall in with this "funny" tribe, perhaps twelve miles at sea, they commence to make a thundering noise, by striking sticks or oars on the gunwales of their boats. By this means they alarm these monsters of the deep, and drive them into the narrow *vocs*, where they run ashore, and where the fishermen catch and deal out death to them.—John o'Groats Journal.</p



ROYAL ARTILLERY COMPANY—SHOOTING FOR THE GOLD MEDAL.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT WORMWOOD SCRUBS.

The periodical meetings of the Artillery Company are distinguished equally for their order "at all points" on the parade, and for their good fellowship at their well-supplied board.

In addition to its six companies of Infantry, the association comprises four others, viz., those of Artillery, Grenadiers, Light Infantry, and Yagers; and for the due exercise of the corps occasional field-days are appointed in the Artillery Ground; as well a day sometimes in the summer season, for ball-practice, in the vicinity of the metropolis. The last-named division met at Wormwood Scrubs on the 16th instant. The annals of the Honourable Artillery Company of the city of London bear ample witness to its importance as a military association of citizens, whose public services have been sanctioned and recognised by our best historical authorities from its earliest formation, and whose steady firmness in the maintenance of national independence and civil order, and the just and natural rights of the social and established union of the state, has ever placed it, in the time of public danger, foremost in the post of honour. In those records of the society are enrolled the names of many of our monarchs, the heirs-apparent to the Crown, the first of our nobility, and those who have ennobled themselves by probity and valour; these have sought to enrol themselves in all periods of our history, and to contribute their exertions, in conjunction with its numerous other members, "practising the grace and utility of the military art," and serving in the upright cause of public peace.

The term *Artillery*, which formerly meant the weapons of the archer (and it is so used in the Old Testament, I Samuel xx., v. 40), was universally adopted so long as archery continued to furnish arms for the military art. In the charter of Henry VIII. it is seen to include "hand-gones," and we recognise its progressive employment until fire-arms and bayonets became universal.

In a continuation of Stowe we read that "the art of shooting in great ordnance is taught in a field, inclosed with a brick wall, without Bishopsgate, called the Artillery Garden." This ancient ground of the company, which had been a *campus martius* from the time of the Romans, was given up for a new location on their present territory, about the close of the reign of James I., at which time the muster of the members was about 6000.

As the Artillery Company advanced in numbers and respectability, it was

considered as an auxiliary to the established military force of the City, in aid of the eleven regiments of trained bands, who also practised in the Artillery Ground; but subsequent periods of neglect rendered the trained bands contemptible in discipline and use, till they were transformed by the interposition of Parliament, about fifty years ago, into a militia; "by which," says *Hightmore* (the historian of the association), "they have acquired respect and honour. The Artillery Company, in the meanwhile, has continued, from its earliest days, a distinct and independent corps, well-officered and well disciplined, and preserving, by steady firmness and good conduct, not only its own principle, but the well-affected order of its fellow-citizens."

The captaincy-general and colonelcy of the company, which had been conferred upon the late George IV. when Prince of Wales, in 1766, were, on his death, in 1830, given to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. His successor is not yet named. The commissions are in the gift of the Crown. The Armoury house, within the spacious ground, and which is observable by all who pass along the City-road, on the town side, within a short distance of Finsbury-square, was built from a plan of Mr. Stibbs, and finished in 1735.

As auxiliary to the other military force of the metropolis, and in aid of the civil power, the efficient co-operation of the Honourable Artillery Company has been required, and its exertions respected and acknowledged from the earliest period of its establishment to the present day; and its exercise has been enlarged, suspended, and renewed, by the voluntary resolution of its members, as the existing circumstances of the time have required or relaxed their exertions. Thus, by long-tryed valour, and steady attachment to its country's cause, this company has often proved the bulwark of domestic protection, and verified the superscription of its ensign—"Arma pacis fulcra"—that "arms are the maintenance of peace."

We also append a representation of the first-class medal bestowed on the late occasion for superiority in rifle-shooting, and which was won by Mr. Baumer, a veteran of the company, he having belonged to it for upwards of fifty years.

LECTURESHIP OF ST. JOHN'S, SOUTHWARK.—On Tuesday a special meeting of the parishioners and inhabitants of St. John's, Southwark, was held in the Vestry-hall, Fair-street, Southwark, Mr. Rosier, the senior churchwarden, in the chair, when the Rev. J. C. Saunders was elected to fill the office of Sunday evening lecturer, in the room of the Rev. John Davis, who had resigned, and to whom the thanks of the vestry and of the parishioners were awarded, for the manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of his office for a period of ten years.

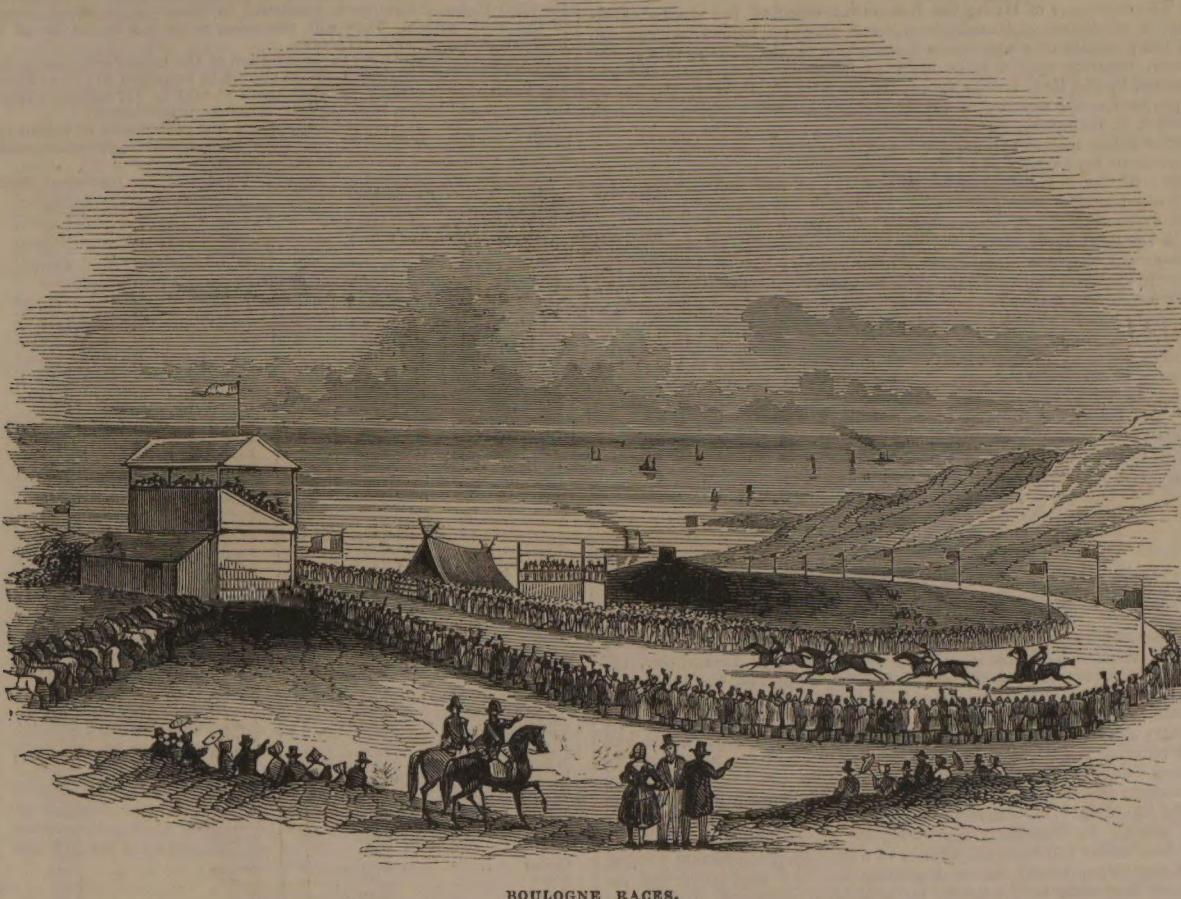


THE GOLD MEDAL.

THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—The reduction in the fares has had a most beneficial effect at Brighton. On Saturday the last train brought down three hundred and seventy passengers from London, and on Sunday upwards of one thousand passengers were carried to and fro on the line. The General Steam Navigation Company are also reaping great advantages, generally carrying nearly one hundred passengers each trip. On Saturday night the Company's vessel, the Dart, Captain Cheeseman, left the chain-pier with seventy-five passengers, amongst them several labourers engaged for the railway works now going on in France.



COWES HARBOUR AND CLUB HOUSE OF THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON—YACHTS STARTING FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP.—See preceding page.



BOULOGNE RACES.

As the report of these races appeared only in a portion of the impression of our journal of last week, we subjoin it, with a picturesque representation of the course: it lies at about six miles' distance from the town, close upon the seashore, and the ground is accordingly very sandy. The first day's races took place on Monday, and the following are the results:—The Prix du Comte de Paris, 1000f., was won by Count d'Hédouville's Karagheuse, beating Mr. Carter's Dona Isabella, and three others.—The Hack Stakes, gentlemen riders, were won by Mr.

Parker's bay gelding, beating Mr. Pogson's Bucelle.—Prix du Pas de Calais, 500f., was won by Mr. Pogson's Job, beating Mr. Parker's bay gelding.—Prix du Ministre du Commerce, 2000f., was won by Mr. Poutalba's Maria, beating Count d'Hédouville's Rhénoplatte, and two others. This was an interesting race, particularly as one of the conditions imposed by the Minister of Commerce was, that the distance (2½ miles) be run in 5 minutes 20 seconds. The first heat was run in 5 minutes, the second heat 5 minutes 4 seconds.—The Steam Packet Stakes, 1000f., were won by Mr. Maude's Misérere, beating Mr. Carter's Curé de Tilley.



THE FIRE IN FETTER LANE.

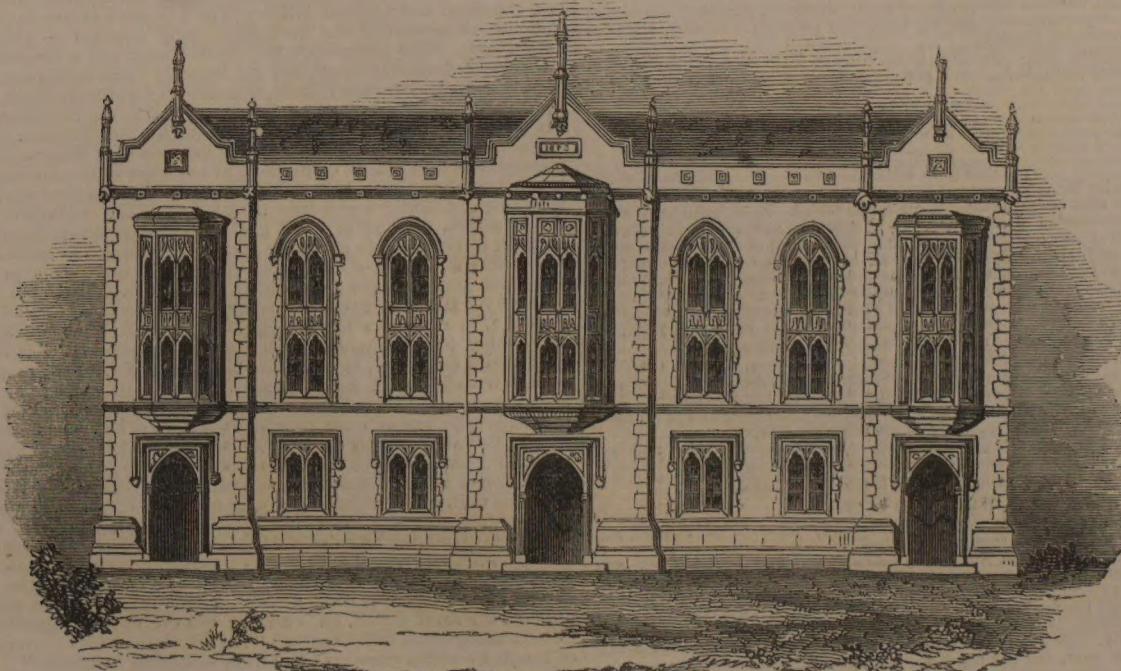
In the late edition of our journal of last week we gave a few particulars of this lamentable catastrophe, which, though of small extent compared with

the conflagration in Tooley-street, is the more to be deplored on account of the loss of life occasioned by it.

It appears that the fire broke out at about half-past three o'clock on Saturday morning on the premises of Mr. William Newberry, an operative chemist, No. 60, on the east side of Fetter-lane, nearly opposite the White Horse Inn. The premises in question, although not of extensive frontage, were of considerable depth, and abutted on Bartlett's-passage, leading from Fetter-lane to Bartlett's-buildings. The lower part was filled with chemical apparatus and combustibles, while the upper part was rented by a Mr. and Mrs. Rose. Mr. Newberry came home at a late hour, and shortly after his arrival a tremendous explosion, which seemed to shake the foundation of the adjoining houses, was heard, and the house was discovered in flames, the shop front blown to atoms, and Mr. Newberry lying on the ground insensible. A shriek was next heard from the apartments above, and a person with a wooden leg was seen endeavouring to climb out of the third-floor window, failing to do which, he precipitated himself headlong into the street. It was thought that the fall had killed him, for he exhibited no signs of life, and he and his unfortunate landlord were removed on shutters to the hospital, but the latter expired in great agony shortly after his admission, and the former, who proved to be Mr. Rose, has since died. The sisters of Mrs. Rose, two maiden ladies of the name of M'Crendle, had slept at the house that night, it being their intention in the morning to start on a visit to Aberdeen, and before any assistance could be rendered them they had perished.

Considerable delay occurred in the arrival of the engines, in consequence of the brigade being required at the other fires, and the adjoining houses were thereby placed in imminent peril; but, after a little exertion, all alarm for their safety subsided, the immense power of the combustible matter not having left a body of fire likely to be of any duration, but merely a heap of smouldering ruins. By the continuous application of the hose, the heat of the burning fragments became less intolerable, and the first effort of the firemen now was to search among the dying embers for the remains of the unfortunate ladies. In a short time, a cry of horror arose among the crowd, on the blackened corpse of Mrs. Rose being seen in a shell, which was being conveyed by the brigade and police out of the building to the undertaker's in Bartlett's-passage, where the bodies of her two sisters were afterwards conveyed as soon as they were extricated from the ruins. The house presents a mere wreck, and the explosion must have been terrific, for the back part of the structure, facing Bartlett's-buildings, is completely blown away, and it is supposed by those who were acquainted with the house, that the fire must have been occasioned by the combustion of a large quantity of detonating powder, but whether spontaneous or not, of course cannot be ascertained.

An inquest was held on the sufferers on Saturday, and the following verdict returned:—"That the deceaseds' deaths were occasioned by an accidental explosion; but they begged to add their deep regret that gross negligence in the mode of keeping the ladders belonging to the parish might have contributed to the loss of one or more of the deceaseds' lives."



QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—See next page.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

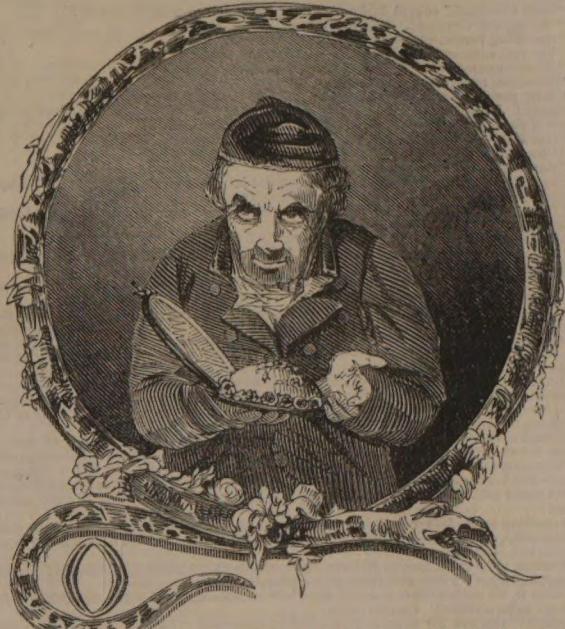
A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

BY HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE JEWELS



course, after what had occurred at Sir Arthur's, Alice could not be induced to leave her father. That she loved Fred fondly was a fact which she had not the slightest wish to conceal; but Caroline had forewrote a kind letter to Fred, assuring him that the esteem in which he held there was far more favourable accounts of the progress of the British army than in France, the termination of the war was not so remote as he had imagined.

At this period, Caroline again took her aunt, Lady Grange, into favour—having proved that she was perfectly correct in stating that Sir Arthur was jealous, and feeling persuaded that her object had been to put her on her guard against giving him even the semblance of a cause; and, as it generally happens in cases of renewed friendship, they became more communicative than ever.

"My dear," said Lady Grange, one morning—mutual confidence having been completely restored—"I am going to that man without a conscience—my usurious old friend, Archman—you recollect him?"

"Oh, yes," returned Caroline, blushing.

"I want my pearls for this evening, and I happened to be excessively fortunate last night—I won nine consecutive doubles, my dear! Will you accompany me?"

"Oh, with pleasure! By-thee, I want to see him myself!"

"You want to see him?"

"Why, the fact is, I do not mind telling you, of course. I some time since wanted a little money for a certain purpose, and remembering that I had frequently been with you to Archman's, I took him my best suite of brilliants."

"Oh, I am not at all curious, my dear. Most of us occasionally require these little accommodations, and Archman is certainly a very safe person. Shall we go in your carriage?"

"Oh, yes, we had better, it being at the door." They accordingly entered the chariot, and Lady Grange felt determined to discover, if possible, the purpose for which Caroline had pledged these brilliants. She perfectly well knew that Sir Arthur was exceedingly liberal—that his supply of money to Caroline had always fully equalled her demand—and hence, seeing that Caroline never played heavily, she was utterly at a loss to conceive why these brilliants had been pledged. On the other hand, Caroline was highly pleased with this opportunity of indirectly ascertaining beyond all doubt whether the three hundred pounds had been received by Darnley. He had never said a syllable on the subject to her—of course she had never hinted the matter to him—and although she felt sure that the money had been sent, she thought it possible, just possible, that he had left the Fleet with Sir Arthur before it arrived.

When, therefore, they had been shown into Archman's drawing-room, as usual—having left the carriage at some distance from the house—and the pearls of Lady Grange had been duly restored to her, Caroline observed, "I presume that that money was received, Mr. Archman?"

"Oh, yes," replied Archman, "I have the cheque duly backed as a voucher, which I will show you."

"Oh, that is perfectly unnecessary."

"It is here," rejoined Archman, turning over the cheques he had received from his bankers, and having found the one in question, he handed it to Caroline.

In an instant, with the eye of a lynx, Lady Grange saw "Vincent Darnley" written on the back. She, however, appeared to be deeply engaged in locking her case of pearls, and Caroline, having expressed herself satisfied, returned the cheque to Archman, without the most distant suspicion of the secret having been discovered.

They then left the house, and having re-entered the carriage, Lady Grange observed, "You know my brilliants?—of course yours are infinitely more valuable; but I wonder what sum he would lend me upon them in case I found it necessary to place them in his hands?"

"Why, really I cannot tell. I wanted three hundred, which he let me have immediately."

"Oh, then he would advance two hundred upon mine."

"No doubt of it! Yes, I should say that he would."

"Not another word was said upon the subject. Lady Grange now knew quite sufficient for her purpose; but in order that her design might not be frustrated by precipitation, she suffered a week to elapse before she took that step, by which she felt sure her object would be accomplished.



In the mean time Sir Arthur was exceedingly unhappy. Caroline's tyranny had become intolerable. She appeared to do all in her power to make him wretched, while expostulation on his part was altogether out of the question. She would not suffer him to speak; she would fly at him like a tigress if he dared to utter a word of reproof, and although he still passionately loved her, he could not but feel that her affection for him had vanished. Often would he reflect upon this when alone, with feelings of agony: often would reflection drive him almost mad. Her violence increased daily. He did all in his power to delight her; her pleasure was his study; he was in everything her slave, yet had she absolutely hated him he could not have been more faithfully contended. Those tender endearments which were at first so effectual, were now fondly lavished upon her in vain. Kindness had lost its virtue, affection its power; she appreciated neither his devotion nor his love, but reigning absolute, enjoined the most abject submission to her will, and would have it!—the lightest word from him would engender a storm.

None can therefore feel surprised that a man like Sir Arthur—fascinated on the one hand and sensitive in the extreme on the other—should have been wretched; nor will there be under the circumstances, the slightest difficulty in conceiving what his feelings were when in the midst of this wretchedness, he received the following note:

"SIR ARTHUR CLEVELAND,

"You appear to have disregarded my previous warning, and the proverbial blindness of consequence was never more apparent; but I will highly respect you, that I will not see your fond nature abused without making another effort to induce you to open your eyes to the real character of your wife."

"This on my part is a mere matter of gratitude, and I will be grateful in spite of your manifest disinclination to have so important a service rendered."

"Go to Archman's, in Long Acre—he is a silversmith; tell him that you have called

to redeem the diamonds of Lady Cleveland, and that you wish to see the cheque for three hundred pounds, as a proof that sum which he advanced upon them was received by Vincent Darnley. I leave you to draw your own inferences from the facts, but believe me to be,

Sir Arthur Cleveland.

A FRIEND.

"Now let me be calm—calm," he exclaimed, having read this note with vehement emotion; "if possible, let me be calm, while I prove this to be either falsehood or truth. Here—here is a clue!—a direct, a positive clue; there is no ambiguity here: all is plain, straightforward—and if I do prove it to be the truth, all doubt will be at an end for ever."

Closing his chequer-book, and thrusting it into his pocket with the note, he left the house instantly, and having called a coach, proceeded hastily to Archman's as directed, but on his way he endeavoured so far to control his feelings as to appear to be perfectly tranquil. In this he partially succeeded, and on his arrival he entered the shop with apparent self-possession, and inquired for Mr. Archman in a firm but subdued tone.

Mr. Archman immediately came forward, and Sir Arthur having intimated to him that he wished to be private, was shown with great politeness into the drawing-room, and requested to take a seat.

"I have been commissioned," said Sir Arthur, "to redeem the diamonds of Lady Cleveland."

"Lady Cleveland," echoed Archman, "Will you oblige me with your name?"

"My name is Cleveland. Herc is my card."

"Oh! I beg pardon—exactly—Sir Arthur—very good."

"The sum advanced I believe was three hundred pounds?"

"Three hundred—exactly—yes, that was the sum."

"Then how much do you require of me?"

"Sixty pounds was the bonus agreed upon if redeemed within six months."

"Sixty? Very well; then I'll write you a cheque for three hundred and sixty, and perhaps you will direct one of your servants to get it cashed while I remain."

"Oh that is quite unnecessary."

"I'd rather have it so."

"As you please, Sir Arthur, just as you please."

The cheque was written, and when Archman had despatched a young man to the banker's, he drew forth the brilliants, and then produced the wine.

"You give a cheque, I believe, for the three hundred pounds," said Sir Arthur, "payable to Darnley?"

"Yes, I did so."

"As a sort of acknowledgment on his part I may as well have it. I suppose it is perfectly useless to you?"

"Oh quite so, now the transaction is at an end. I'll give it you with pleasure. I have it somewhere, I know."

All was now clear. Sir Arthur saw that it had been made payable to Darnley, and that Darnley had endorsed it; and while he was dwelling upon his own dishonour and Caroline's shame, Archman, who had always an eye to business, produced a brilliant suite of sapphires, the beauty of which he, of course, very highly extolled, with the view of tempting Sir Arthur to make a purchase. And there was a time when temptation would not have been resisted; but that time was past. Still Archman persevered, and continued to descant on their surpassing splendour and inestimable value, until the young man returned from the banker's, when Sir Arthur put the cheque with Caroline's brilliants into his pocket, took leave of Mr. Archman, and re-entered the couch.

At first he felt that he had now but one course to pursue—that course being at once to accuse her of having been faithless, and then to cast her off; but on reflection it occurred to him that he still had no proof of her shame!—that the evidence—albeit in his judgment strong—was but circumstantial! He therefore resolved to act with great caution, but nevertheless firmly believed that when the diamonds were produced she would at once convict herself!

On reaching home, fully prepared for a scene, he accordingly proceeded at once to the front drawing-room, where—as if the thing had been designed expressly for the occasion—he found Caroline and Darnley together.

"You here!" he exclaimed, as Darnley rose with his hand extended, "Stand off! I once called you a villain! I have now, beyond all doubt, proved you to be one!"

"I deny it, Sir Arthur Cleveland! I—deny it!" cried Darnley. "No man on earth, sir, can prove me to be a villain! I am no villain!"

"Indeed!" rejoined Sir Arthur, with a look of contempt. "Indeed! Do you know this hand?" he added, producing the cheque, "is it yours, or is it not?"

"It is mine."

"I know it! There's the door. Leave instantly!—and never dare to enter the house again!"

"What is this?—what is this?—what is it all about!" exclaimed Caroline.

"Silence, madam! I have something to say presently to you! Will you leave the house sir?"

"No, I will not until you have explained it!"

Sir Arthur rang the bell with violence, and while Caroline and Darnley were looking at each other with an expression of amazement—continued to ring it till the servant appeared.

"Turn that fellow out!" he exclaimed, "throw him into the street!"

"At your peril!" cried Caroline, addressing the servant, who stood as if paralysed.

"Touch him at your peril! Leave the room, sir; instantly, I desire you!"

"Infamous woman!" cried Sir Arthur, when, springing at Darnley, he seized him by the throat and endeavoured to eject him.

Darnley, however, stood firm, and grasping the arms of his assailant, exclaimed, "Your age and infirmities protect you."

"Scoundrel!" cried Sir Arthur, with desperate energy, "I require no protection from either!" and with far more strength than he could have been supposed to possess, he dragged him from the room.

Feeling that it never would do to be thus conquered in the presence of Caroline, Darnley rallied and struggled fiercely, but the old man's high blood and spirit gave him strength, and it was found to be no easy matter to subdue him.

"Why do you stand like a fool?" exclaimed Caroline, to the servant, "why do you not part them?"

The servant, who was a powerful fellow, on being thus roused, thrust his left arm between them, and striking out with his right as if he had had a bullock before him, sent Darnley flying down the stairs.

By this time the whole house had been raised; every servant in a state of alarm rushed to the spot, and as Sir Arthur still loudly commanded them to turn him out, they were about to fix upon him when he drew himself up, and having said—"Sir Arthur Cleveland, I leave you now, but the master shall not rest here!"—took up his hat and left the house.

Perceiving the desperation of Sir Arthur, Caroline felt as if she dared not then attack him. She therefore retired with her maid to her boudoir, and tried to conceive the cause of this terrible storm, while Sir Arthur, who then felt perfectly exhausted, sank upon a couch in the drawing-room, and panted for breath.

And thus he remained for some considerable time, attended by his champion—whom Caroline now of course hated; but when the excitement had gone off, and he was about to rise from the couch, he was suddenly seized with pains of the most excruciating character. He then feared that he had exerted himself beyond his strength—that he had sustained some serious internal injury; but being disengaged to send for medical aid, he endured it with patience, and by virtue of moving himself gradually to and fro for a short time, the pain partially left him.

Attaching no importance to it then, and believing it to be the usual effect of any violent exertion to which the frame had been unaccustomed, his thoughts reverted to the one grand point, namely, Caroline's self-delusion. He accordingly sent for her, and being anxious to ascertain, not only what fresh cause for jealousy had been conceived, but what Darnley had done to justify the appellation of villain, she obeyed the summons, and entered the room with an expression of the most lofty indignation.

"Now, madam," said Sir Arthur, solemnly, "the time is come. Sit there."

"Well: what now?"

"Do you know these diamonds?" he inquired, drawing the case from his pocket; and in an instant Caroline turned pale as death. "I perceive you do know them: you know them well! You also know that, when I gave them to you, I believed that you would be for ever pure."

"Well!" said Caroline, recovering from the confusion induced by the production of the diamonds. "Well, have you thought fit to change that belief?"

"This haughty bearing, madam, will not avail you now. The time is past for that. Confession and penitence alone can move me."

"Confession and penitence! Are you mad?"

"No, madam, no. I am calm and self-possessed, although stung to the heart by the serpent I have cherished."

"How dare you apply such an epithet to me?"

"Talk to me no more of daring, madam! Though old, despised, and hated by you, I am still a man. But to the point! These diamonds: you pledged them. For whom did you pledge them?"

"Darnley."

"And you sent him the money thus raised?"

"I did. I am now as calm as you can be. I pledged them for Darnley: I sent him the money thus raised, and now that you know the beginning and the end, I hope that you have proved what narrow grounds are wide enough for rampant jealousy to revel in. But you shall know more! You shall know the motives which induced me to commit this act of shame!" Darnley was in prison,—you have the cheque, I perceive; look at the date, that you may be thereby assured of the truth of this statement; I went to him—you know it, for you meantly watched me—he wanted this three hundred pounds."

"Was that the time?"

"It was, but satisfy yourself."

"The three hundred pounds that he required on that occasion he had from me!"

"I knew not: I sent him the cheque, as you perceive."

"The pitiful scoundrel! And how long, pray, have you carried on this system of robbing me, to supply him with money?"

"I treat the question with contempt."

"Is this the only sum with which you have supplied him? Answer me that?"

"I know your ingenuity, madam, well, and am glad to perceive that you have just sufficiently self-respect left, to prefer prevarication to naked falsehood; but I'm to go no longer blinded thus: I see clearly that you have been supporting this profligate villain—actually supporting him!"

"Sir Arthur Cleveland," said Caroline, with consummate dignity, "you forget, sir, the character and position of her to whom you are speaking: if not, and you imagine for one moment, that I will tamely submit to be thus grossly insulted, you deceive yourself more than man ever deceived himself yet. The plauding of these brilliants for Darnley, I freely confess could not, under any ordinary circumstances, be justified; and knowing now that you advanced the money for his release, I am sorry that I acted as I did: here are at once, my confession and my penitence; but if you suppose that because, being actuated by the purest possible motives, I committed this venial indiscretion, I will silently submit to be branded with shame, and denounced, you do not know me! No, Sir Arthur Cleveland, this I never will endure: for life, sir, I hold to be less sacred than my honour!"

"It is true, Sir Arthur Cleveland:—you know it to be false!—you do not wish to believe it. You wish for proof of my dishonesty!—it is that for which you pant; but be assured, Sir Arthur Cleveland, you pant for it in vain."

"Words, Lady Cleveland, have now no effect upon me. There was a time when—proceeding from your lips—their effect was all-powerful; but that time is past, Lady Cleveland: now to look at acts!—they alone can guide my judgment now."

"What, then, am I to understand?"

"Thus!—that I am satisfied."

"Or what?"

"Of your baseness, madam!"

"Then would I rather die than condescend to undeceive you!"

And as I am satisfied, it follows that we must part."

"Be it so. I am content. Let the deed of separation be drawn up at once!—you will see with what alacrity I'll sign it. Heaven knows, my life has been one of wretchedness since jealousy took possession of your soul, and from that it will be happiness to be free. Therefore let us, without delay, part, and for ever. I will send for my father on the instant, for I feel that I have already endured too much. But base as you conceive me to be," she added, perceiving that Sir Arthur was in agony, "your cruelty cannot shut up my heart; it cannot destroy the sympathy which has so long existed: I feel for you still: you are in pain—I know it! I also know that that pain is not mental. What has induced it? I perceive," she continued, as Sir Arthur groaned deeply, "I perceive." And she hastily rose and rang the bell.

"It will leave me soon," said Sir Arthur, faintly, "it is but a passing pang."

"I fear not," said Caroline, "Falkland," she added, as the servant entered, "desire William to run to Dr. Hawtree, on the instant, to request his immediate attendance: be quick! You have, I fear, injured yourself seriously."

Sir Arthur thus remained—she supporting his head beside him, and sobbed like a child, while he fondly endeavoured to subdue her apprehensions—until the arrival of Dr. Hawtree, who ordered him to be immediately carried to his room, and carefully lifted into bed.

(See Illustration on preceding page.)

QUEEN'S COLLEGE AT BIRMINGHAM.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Queen's College of Medicine, at Birmingham, took place on Friday, August 18, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of the town, together with a large body of students. The ceremony was opened by the Rev. C. Craven, incumbent of St. Peter's, offering up a prayer for the success of the undertaking. After which the High Bailiff, S. Kempson, Esq., deposited in the cavity of the stone case hermetically sealed, and said, "I herein deposit copies of the royal charter of incorporation of the college about to be erected on this spot; of the Warneford prize trust deed; of the various addresses delivered by the Rev. Chancellor Law, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, Dr. John Johnstone, Mr. Sands Cox; the prospectus of the College, with the list of professors, and the fundamental laws of the Queen's Hospital; together with coins of her most gracious Majesty the Queen Victoria, the patron; and I feel the greatest pleasure in congratulating the town that a collegiate institution of such a nature is about to be established. There are, I am aware, similar schools for the education of medical youth in the metropolis, of the greatest utility, but they are not equal to meet the demands of sickness and disease which are constantly being made upon them; and I again repeat that I rejoice at the erection of a building necessary indeed for the exigencies of the increased population of the town and midland counties." The Principal, Dr. Johnstone, then affixed a brass plate, bearing the following inscription:

This tablet is to commemorate the laying the foundation stone of the Queen's College, at Birmingham, on Friday, August 18, 1843.

SAMUEL WILSON WARNEFORD, LL.D., Visitor.

EDWARD JOHNSTONE, M.D., Principal.

JAMES THOMAS LAW, M.A., Vice-Principal.

JOHN EDWARD PIERCY, Esq., Treasurer.

WILLIAM SANDS COX, F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty.

MESSRS. BATEMAN AND DRURY, Architects.

THOMAS PASHBY, Contractor.

The stone having been lowered, and laid by the Principal, assisted by the architect, G. Drury, Esq., with the usual formalities, the venerable doctor addressed the assembly, and observed that he would not enter into the great and important benefits which were likely to accrue to the inhabitants of the town, the midland counties, and the country at large, from the establishment of that college, which had now received the royal charter of incorporation of our most amiable Queen Victoria, and the support of Adelaide, the excellent Queen Dowager; and which, he anticipated, would become second to none in the kingdom. He entertained no doubt that, by the opening of the session in October, the collegiate rooms, with dining hall, &c. &c., under the superintendence of a warden, graduated at Oxford or Cambridge, would be in readiness for the students; and he trusted that that would prove an additional incentive to them to exert that diligence and zeal which they had hitherto displayed. The duties they were called upon to undertake were of the highest importance to mankind, and second only to those of the sacred profession, which not only required the greatest attention primarily with respect to an intimate knowledge of the bodily structure of the human constitution, but also the attainment of moral and religious knowledge, in order that they might practise their profession with honour to themselves and advantage to the community. He sincerely hoped that the endeavours of the noble patrons and friends would be crowned with every possible success; and he fondly anticipated the time when the Queen's College at Birmingham would shine with lustre not to be eclipsed by any other institution of the land. It was his pleasing duty now to make an announcement respecting a gentleman whose piety and charity were so well known to them. He need not say that he alluded to the Rev. Dr. Warneford, who, in addition to his former unbounded munificence, had placed in the hands of the Rev. Chancellor Law, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and Mr. Sands Cox, the sum of £1000 each, to be held for two years, to be conferred upon students who have resided in the college twelve months, and who have been distinguished for their regularity and good conduct, and have availed themselves especially of the moral and religious instruction of the warden. The Principal then paid a high compliment to the energy and unwearied exertions of Mr. Sands Cox, the founder of the institution; benefits which, he was of opinion, could only be increased by giving the collegiate form to the establishment. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the High Bailiff, Howard Luckcock, Esq., J. E. Piercy, Esq., Dr. Best Davies, and others; and, after three hearty cheers for her Majesty the Queen, the company retired.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Ecclesiastical Commission for England had a meeting on Tuesday at the office in Whitechapel Gardens. The Commissioners present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Rochester, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Sir John Nichol, D.C.L., and the Dean of Westminster.

The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. Alfred Pyne, B.A., of St. Peter's College, to the vicarage of Roydon, Essex; the Rev. Thomas Thorogood Upwood, M.A., of Clare Hall, to the vicarage of Terington St. Clement's, Norfolk; the Rev. John Bowes Bunce, B.A., of Clare Hall, to the curacy of Bridekirk, Cumberland; the Rev. James Waldby Holmes, M.A., of Clare Hall, to the perpetual curacy of New Mill, Yorkshire; the Rev. Edward Jowett, B.A., of Caius College, to the perpetual curacy of Carlton-Islebeck, or Miniot, near Thirsk, in the Archdiocese of York; the Rev. John Umpleby, B.A., of Queen's College, to the perpetual curacy of Bolton Abbey, Devonshire; the Rev. William Highton, M.A., of St. John's College, to the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Tewkesbury, Staffordshire; the Rev. Joshua Waltham, B.A., of St. John's College, to the perpetual curacy of Out-Rawcliffe, Lancashire.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—BACHELOR OF MEDICINE—FIRST EXAMINATION, 1843—EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.—The names are arranged in the order of proficiency:—Anatomy and Physiology—Jackson, Alfred (exhibition and gold medal), University College; Jenmott, Benj. Lancaster (gold medal), King's College; Hakes, James, University College; Redfern, Peter, Queen's

atmospheric railway between Kingston and Dalkey took place in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant on Tuesday last, when the experiment was most successful. Three carriages ascended, at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, in three minutes, and returned down the inclined plane, by their own *momentum*, in five minutes. A rate of 50 miles an hour may be easily obtained.—The report which is mentioned in some of the London newspapers, that Government has granted £160 to each officer of the Canadian provincial forces engaged in the American-war of 1812, is quite erroneous. No money has been voted for this purpose by the Imperial or Provincial Parliaments.—It is stated from Rome, that the Pope is determined to put an end to the nefarious transactions of his Jewish subjects, and that the Ancona ordinance is only a precursor of more severe measures.—The select committee appointed to inquire into the smoke nuisance of the metropolis have presented their report to the House of Commons, by which it appears that smoke, which is the result of imperfect combustion, may in all cases be much diminished, if not entirely prevented, by means of a proper admission of atmospheric air and other precautions, so as to insure perfect combustion. It is intended to introduce a bill into Parliament on the subject next session.—A man named Peter Darley has been arrested in Ireland, charged with the murder of Lord Norbury. The police have been looking for him, it is said, the last four years.—

A new line of railway is now in contemplation to join the Brighton Railway at Croydon. It is proposed to issue from the Greenwich Railway near Deptford, and from thence to pass through Lewisham, Southend, Eltham, Addiscombe, and Bromley, ultimately falling into the Brighton Railway at its junction with the Croydon. The estimated cost is £300,000.—We learn that the proposal for arming and embodying the Chelsea out-pensioners, is to be immediately carried into effect; and that the district officers commanding the pensioners have already received orders to look out for suitable armories and stores for the clothing and accoutrements of the force.—The cattle imported into Liverpool from the north of Spain, about three weeks since, were greatly superior in quality to any of the previous cargoes. They sold very well in the market, and realised the expectations of the purchasers.—Baron Taylor, inspector-general of the fine arts, Paris, is about to make a scientific tour of the Mediterranean. The Government steamer Castor is placed at his disposal, and in it he will visit Athens and Malta, returning by Cadiz.—The receipts of the London and Brighton Railway for the week ending 13th August, were £5251 14s. 4d. In the corresponding week of last year the receipts were £4679.—Trade is continuing brisk at Paisley; every loom is now sending forth the joyous sound of the shuttle, and the state of the market is steady and favourable.

LITERATURE.

THE ERRORS OF EMIGRANTS, &c. By GEORGE FLOWER, of Illinois. Cleave, Shoe-lane.

The author of this shilling pamphlet is an intelligent and, what is yet better, an evidently honest-minded Englishman, who some twenty years since quitted his fatherland for the forest and the prairie of North America. He is, therefore, admirably qualified to warn such as desire to follow in his footsteps against the "errors of" previous "emigrants," and to afford them much wholesome, practical advice. His work, indeed, is an emphatically useful one. The accompanying sketch of the extent and resources of the new states of the American Union, and the description of the progress and present aspect of the English settlement in Illinois, are highly interesting.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

"Hamlet" has been translated into the Polish language; no doubt it must sound well in that sneezing dialect.

To be (*ski*) or not to be (*ski*)!

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—M. Benedict and Mr. J. H. Tully have been appointed by Mr. Bunn as musical directors to this establishment. Cooper is to be stage-manager.

PROVINCIAL TRIP.—Grisi, Mario, Brizzi and Lavenu are on a musical *tournée* to Southampton, Portsmouth, Ryde, Salisbury, &c.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—With regard to this pretty and elegant house, the *en dit* is that Mr. Mitchell, who so admirably catered for our amusement with his French company, is at present on the Continent selecting an operatic company, with the intention of giving *opera buffa* during the winter.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—This house will open on the 2nd of October, with a new play, a new farce, and a new melodrama.

MADEMOISELLES CAMILLE SCHEFFRE AND PLANQUET.—These beautiful stars, of the second magnitude, from her Majesty's Theatre are engaged at Drury-lane. It is reported also that Staudigl and Duprez will make their appearance soon after the opening.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—We regret to hear that there is some mes-intelligence between the proprietors of this popular place of amusement. Neither *Glorious Paul* nor *Logic Wilkinson* returns next season, if it open.

MR. JAMES WALLACK.—This gentleman left for the United States last week, with the intention, it is stated, of giving a *heliacal* rising to the sun of Macready's genius! "Coming events cast their shadows before," is an old saying, but, in this instance, we are inclined to think that light will have the precedence.

NOVEL MISSIONARIES.—A French *corps dramatique* has been lately shipped off to the Marquesas. We wonder what kind of reform the sock and buskin will produce amongst the cannibals.

AN INGRATE TO HIS ART.—Rossini either never loved the charming means by which he has amassed considerable wealth, thinking them "base degrees by which he did ascend," or he is out of his mind, for, by a late account from Paris, we regret to learn that, such is his present abhorrence of music, that he has even banished his pianoforte from his presence. Most of our readers are conversant with the many brilliant operas he has produced—probably a list of his more serious compositions may not prove uninteresting.

1. "Cire in Babilonia" An oratorio composed in 1812, at Ferrara, for the Lent season, and performed for the first time at the Teatro Comunale.—2. "Grand Mass." Composed at Naples in 1819.—3. The celebrated "Stabat Mater." Rossini is the author of many cantatas, of which the following are the principal:—1. "Il Pianto d'Armonia." Written for the Lyceum of Bologna, in 1808. This, we believe, was the *maestro's* first public attempt.—2. "Didone Abbandonata." Written in 1811, for the celebrated Mombelli, the instructress of our inimitable Persiani.—3. "Egio e Irene." Composed at Milan, in 1814, for the Principessa Belgiojoso.—4. "Teti e Peleo," in 1816. Written on the occasion of the marriage of the Duchess de Berri; performed at the Teatro del Fondo, Naples.—5. "Cantata per una Voce." Composed in honour of his Majesty the King of Naples, and sung by Signora Colbran, at the San Carlo, February 20th, 1819.—6. Ditto *a tre voci*. Written in May, 1819, on the occasion of his Majesty Francis I., Emperor of Austria's first visit to San Carlo. The singers were Colbran, Davide, and Rufini.—7. "A National Hymn," written at Naples, in 1820.—8. "La Riconoscenza," a *pastorale, a 4 voci*. First performed for the author's benefit, at San Carlo, in December, 1821.—9. "Il vero Omaggio," *cantata*. Performed at Verona, during the congress, in honour of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria. Besides these Rossini has written various other *Cantate e Canzoni di Camera*: if we mistake not, Willis and Co., of Grosvenor-street, publish a set of the latter, which are very beautiful. It is really shameful for a man whose works constitute him an undoubted and original genius to turn his back upon an art that fostered him with no niggard hand; but it may be that the *gran maestro* is not well in health, and we need not say that

Facile omnes, quum valeamus, recta consilia ergotis damus.

GRAVESEND.—Mr. Grattan Cooke and a goodly number of professionals will this (Saturday) evening delight the inhabitants and visitors of Gravesend with a *soirée musicale*, at the Literary Institution, Harmer-street.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—There has been only a moderate arrival of English wheat up to Market, and since our last, yet the show of unsold samples offering has proved seasonably large. On Monday nearly 3000 quarters of new wheat were brought forward, while, owing to the prevailing bad weather for harvest work, and the thin attendance of buyers, the demand ruled excessively heavy at a decline in price of from 2s to 5s per quarter. Since the above day, however, the atmosphere has become very changeable, and the consequence is, that the factors are demanding much higher prices for all kinds of wheat, but without effecting any sales of consequence. In foreign grain next to nothing has been transacted, and we may note the value of that article quite 2s per quarter lower. Barley and malt have met a very good inquiry, at barely stationary rates. Good sound oats have sold freely; other kinds slowly, at last week's quotations. In beans and pea-tiles doing, while flour has fallen 2s to 3s per cwt.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 3340; Barley, 390; Malt, 1710; and Oats, 4140 qrs.; Flour, 3460 sacks; Irish: Wheat, 290; Barley, 480; and Oats, 39,460 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 18,200; Barley, 1750; and Oats, 1920 qrs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4s to 5s; ditto white, 5s to 6s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s to 5s; ditto, white, 5s to 6s; rye, 3s to 3s½; grinding barley, 2s to 2s½; malting ditto, 3s to 3s½; Chevalier, 3s to 3s½; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 5s to 6s; brown ditto, 5s to 6s; Kingston and Ware, 5s to 6s; Chevalier, 6s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 1s 7s to 2s; potato ditto, 1s 7s to 2s; Loughead and Cork, black, 1s 7s to 1s 8s; ditto white, 1s 8s to 2s; tick beans, new, 3s to 3s½; ditto old, 3s to 3s½; grey peas, 3s to 3s½; maple, 3s to 3s½; white, 3s to 3s½; boilers, 3s to 3s½ per quarter. Town-made flour, 4s to 5s; Suffolk, 3s to 4s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s to 3s½ per cwt.

Foreign.—Free wheat, 5s to 5s½; Stockton and Yorkshire, 5s to 6s; white, 5s to 6s; 1s Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 1s 5s to 1s 7s; ditto feed, 1s to 1s 6s; beans, 20s to 2s½; peas, 2s to 2s½ per quarter. Flour, America, 2s to 2s½; Baltic, 2s to 2s½ per cwt.

The Seed Market.—There has been very little business doing in any kind of seeds since our last, and prices have remained unaltered.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing 3s to 6s; Baltic, crushing, 4s to 4s½; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s to 4s½; hempseed, 3s to 4s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 2s 10s to 3s 7s per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, 1s 10s to 1s 10s 6d; ditto foreign, 2s 7s to 2s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 2s 5s to 2s 6d per ton; canary, 7s 5s to 8s 4d per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 59s 9d; barley, 31s 1d; oats, 21s 5d; rye, 3s 1d; beans, 32s 6d; peas, 34s 9d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 57s 5d; barley, 31s 6d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 3s 8d 4d; beans, 31s 2d; peas, 33s 9d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 15s; barley, 7s; oats, 6s; rye, 6s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 9s 6d.

Tea.—Not much business has been transacted in any kind of tea this week, yet prices are firm. For public competition, on Tuesday next, nearly 20,000 packages are declared. The imports, within the last 10 days, have comprised nearly 2,000,000 lbs.

Sugar.—This market has ruled inactive, and prices may be considered a shade easier, owing to the large increase in the stocks.

Coffee.—We have had a heavy market for all kinds of coffee, yet the quotations have been supported.

Cotton.—Prices are firm, but the market is quiet, partly on account of the public sales, and partly to the few parcels that are on offer.

Spirits.—The rum market remains steady at the prices of last week: proof Leewards selling at 1s 8d; and proof Bengal at 1s 3d to 1s 4d per gallon; the fine marks of Jamaica are still sought after, and command comparatively high rates, while the lower qualities are still very dull. Brandy is in brisk demand, and prices are looking up; the best brands of the last two vintages are 8s 10d to 9s for 1842, and 4s to 4s 2d for 1841.

Oils.—The market is in a quiet state for fish oils, but prices are firm; cod oil at 2s 10s, and pale seal, 2s 10s per cwt.

Tallow.—The demand for this article remains steady at late rates; 4s 3d to 4s 6d have been paid for fine new yellow candle on the spot, and 4s 6d for delivery in the last three months of the year.

Clothes.—Car's Hartle, 15s; new Tanfield, 14s; Tanfield Moor, 16s 6d; Wylam, 14s 9d; Brown's, 13s 6d; Killingworth, 14s 5d; Hilton, 19s 6d; Lambton, 19s 6d; Stewart's, 19s 6d; Towney, 14s per ton. Ships arrived, 24s.

Hops.—The account from most of the plantations being more favourable than of late, we have not much business doing in hops, and prices are with difficulty supported. The duty is called £140,000.

Wool.—There has been rather spirited bidding for nearly the whole of the wools offered at auction this week, and prices have advanced from 4d to 1d per lb. Nearly 2200 bales have just come to hand from New South Wales.

Potatoes.—All kinds of potatoes are commanding a steady inquiry, at from 3s 6d to 5s 6d per cwt.

Smithfield.—We have had a steady demand for each kind of stock this week on the following terms:—Beef, from 2s to 4s; mutton, 3s to 4s 4d; Lamb, 4s to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s to 4s; per Sib. to sink the offal. About 20 foreign beasts have been offered.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime beef, mutton, lamb, and veal are selling freely, other kinds of meat slowly, at full quotations. Beef from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 3s to 4s; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s to 3s 10d; per Sib. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The propitious state of the weather during the course of last week has caused an alteration in the value of British-grown grain, which can be little satisfactory to our agricultural interest, to their tenants, and field labourers. On Monday last the supply of wheat of the last crop in Mark-lane for sale was large, and the quality generally was about 4lb. per bushel lighter than it was at the same period in 1842. The decline in the prices of this description was not less than from 5s to 6s per quarter, whilst the fall in free foreign and in old English samples did not exceed 2s per qr. The weather, however, will now regulate wheat prices until the crops are finally secured. It has again become broken and uncertain, and unless it be soon favourable, with the appearance of continuing so, the prices of grain must again recover the decline to which they have latterly been subjected. In the meantime the arrivals of wheat from the Baltic and from the north of Europe are very considerable, and larger quantities are still on the passage. Whatever may, therefore, be the result of this harvest, the leading corn-factors have at all events adopted measures which must banish every doubt of the supplies hereafter being not quite equal to the consumption. These purchases have been made, in most instances, at prices so moderate that, under no circumstances, can they be attended by any loss of money to those merchants by whom they have been imported.

The only commercial news of any consequence received during this week has been by the royal mail West Indian steamer, but the dates generally are rather old. From Colombia the information is satisfactory. Profound tranquillity continued to prevail throughout the republics of New Granada and Venezuela. Trade was improving, and the demand for British goods was considerably increased; coffee, tobacco, and the precious metals were the considerations paid for our exports. From our colonies the accounts vary: in Jamaica continued drought had injured both the animal and the vegetable worlds, whilst in other islands the prospects are represented to be as favourable as could be well desired. The liberated blacks were becoming more industrious, and the luxuries of life were stimulating numbers of them to increased exertions.

In Mincing-lane the sales of sugar have been again smaller than is usually the case at this time of the year, but the cause of this dulness is not to be found in any failing away in the qualities in ordinary use, but in the inferiority of the fruit crop when compared with that of warmer summer weather than we have latterly experienced. A large growth of fruit requires an addition of 10,000 hds for preserves, to the usual consumption of sugar, and to this alone need the decline of 1s to 2s per cwt. which has taken place in the course of this month be attributed. Of coffee, the sales continue to show that the consumption is gradually increasing, and the same remark applies to tea, both of which articles are, very slowly no doubt, improving in value.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange little business has been done since our last publication, and the variations in the prices of any description of foreign securities have been of very little consequence. Spanish Bonds are not in much demand, but the want of a supply of them prevents any material fall in their value. Mexican Bonds, on the contrary, have been offered on the market for sale, and are consequently lower. In Portuguese and Russian an advance of 2 per cent. must be noted. Those of Colombia, likewise, are a shade dearer. In no other description of foreign securities can any alteration be observed, either in value or in demand.

In the shares of railway and other public associations a good deal of business has been done in the course of this week, and some improvement must be noted in the prices of some of them. In the railway lines generally, resting on Birmingham, an alteration for the better, is gradually progressing, and prices of those leading to Derby and to Gloucester, are from 2s to 4s 4d. The Midland Counties and Great North of England are also a shade dearer. London and Brighton, in the beginning of the week, fell 1s, but recovered it two days afterwards. In fact, all these channels for the investment of money are gaining on the good opinion of capitalists, and a further rise in their prices is sanguinely anticipated.

Money unemployed is to be found in the greatest abundance, and legitimate acceptances, in the money market for discount, are uncommonly scarce indeed. The rates of discount, therefore, are moderate in the extreme, ruling from 1s to 4 per cent. per annum. This is no good mark of general prosperity. On the contrary, it proves that the channels for productive employing the people are gradually becoming more limited.

On Friday the demand for money rather increased in the City than otherwise; and a circumstance which is the gradually improving condition of the manufacturing interest, and the visible reaction which is also in progress in the mining districts throughout England and Scotland, have partly rendered necessary; but another cause for this increasing demand for money, no doubt, is to be found in the uncertain state of the weather; for, unless a favourable alteration should speedily occur in it, large importations of foreign grain must become absolutely necessary for the support of the people, and large specie remittances must be sent abroad in payment for foreign food. In this state of the money market the Consols did not recover from the decline to which they were subjected on Wednesday and Thursday last. On the contrary, the news received of the capture, off the coast of Ireland, of a vessel under the French flag, loaded with arms and military stores of various descriptions, caused them to decline further to 94½, although this event was not considered of the slightest importance amongst the mercantile community; but their speedily again rose to 94½, the price of them quoted below, Spanish and Mexican Bonds, likewise, declined 1 per cent. on the same day, and were produced entirely by the state of the account.

BRITISH PUBLIC SECURITIES.—Three per Cent. Consols, 94½; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 95½; Bank of England Stock, 182½; East India Stock, 20s to 26s; London Joint Stock Bank, 11s 2½; Union Bank of London, 9s to 10s; East India Bonds, 70 per centum; Exchequer Bills, 5s, 6s, 6d; Long Annuities, 12s, 13s-16s; Consols for the time account, 94½; Bank of England Stock, 182½; East India Stock, 20s to 26s; London Joint Stock Bank, 11s 2½; Union Bank of London, 9s to 10s; East India Bonds, 70 per centum; Exchequer Bills, 5s, 6s, 6d; Long Annuities, 12s, 13s-16s; Consols for the time account, 94½; Bank of England Stock, 182½; East India Stock, 20s to 26s; London Joint Stock Bank, 11s 2½; Union Bank of London, 9s to 10s; East India Bonds, 70 per centum; Exchequer Bills, 5s, 6s, 6d; Long Annuities, 12s, 13s-16s; Consols for the time account, 94½; Bank of England Stock, 182½; East India Stock, 20s to 26s; London Joint Stock Bank, 11s 2½; Union Bank of London, 9s to 10s; East India Bonds, 70 per centum; Exchequer Bills, 5s, 6s, 6d; Long Annuities, 12s, 13s-16s; Consols for the time account, 94½; Bank of England Stock, 182½; East India Stock, 20s to 26s; London Joint Stock Bank, 11s 2½; Union Bank of London, 9s to 10s; East India Bonds, 70 per centum; Exchequer Bills, 5s,

THE SHRINE of NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER, containing the camp bed on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Lucien, for which Madame TUSSAUD and SONS paid £50; the Cloak of Marengo, the magnificent Cot of the King of Rome; the original Picture of Napoleon, for which he sat at Lefèvre; Maria Louisa, by Gerard, his master-piece; the King of Rome, from life; Lucian, by Lethière; the celebrated Military Carriage, purchased by M. Bulewski, with the authority of Government from the Prince Regent, for £500; the Table of the Marshals, valued at 12,000; the Clothes he wore as an exile—heir altogether a matchless exhibition. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admittance, one large room, 1s.; two rooms of Napoleon and Chamber of Horrors, 6d.

Just published, in One Volume, 8vo., pp. 548, price 12s.
SELECTIONS from the WRITINGS of the late J. SYDNEY TAYLOR, A.M., Barrister-at-law (with a brief sketch of his Life), made under direction of a committee appointed by the public meeting, held Feb. 19, 1842.
"On this rock we stand—on the adamantine basis of Christian principle we would build the whole fabric of legislation, which regards the public morals." (P. 213.)
London: CHARLES GILPIN, 5, Bishopsgate-street-without.

Just published, price 6s.
A TREATMENT by NAPHTHA; with Experiments, and numerous cases of Recovery. By JOHN HASTINGS, M.D., Physician to the Blenheim-street Free Dispensary.

"From consideration of the nature of the malady, as well as of Dr. Hastings's recorded experiments, we have no hesitation in recommending our brethren to give the naphtha a trial."—Medical Times.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

Elegantly bound, price One Guinea.
CHINA: its SCENERY, ARCHITECTURE, SOCIAL HABITS, &c., ILLUSTRATED. Containing Thirty-three highly-finished Engravings the Drawings by THOMAS ALLOM, Esq. Historical Notices by the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT, M.A.—"A work which seems likely to show us what the natural beauties of China really are; how gorgeous are its edifices, and how singular the customs of its people!"—Morning Herald.
FISHER, Son, and Co., London.

In One Shilling Monthly Numbers,
THE PEOPLE'S EDITION of the WOMEN of ENGLAND,—their Social Duties and Domestic Habits, &c. &c. By Mrs. ELLIS.—Every Number embellished with a highly-finished Engraving on steel.
"If we could have our own way, every family should possess a copy. Husbands, especially young husbands, should buy it for their wives; fathers for their daughters; brothers for their sisters."—Methodist Mag.

FISHER, Son, and Co., London. Sold by their agents throughout the kingdom.

THE HYGEIAN, or MORISONIAN SYSTEM of MEDICINE. All those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the above system of medicine should read the abridged MORISONIANA, price 6d., also the HYGEIST, and other Hygeian publications, which may be had of all the agents for Morison's medicines throughout the country. With Morison's Pills in the house no doctor can be wanted there except in surgical cases arising from accidents.—British College of Health, Hamilton-place, New-road, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY NOVELIST. Now Publishing. Parts 1 to 9, in a neat wrapper, now ready. Parts 1 to 5, Fourpence each; 6 to 9 Sixpence, each.

THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS, by the celebrated EUGENE SUE, are translated expressly for this work.
"A work that will not only fix attention throughout, but reveal scenes of such terrible import as hitherto it never entered the imagination to conceive."—Court Journal.
"This work has obtained an immense popularity. Read it we must in spite of ourselves."—Foreign Quarterly.

London: CLEAVER, Shoe-lane; G. PURKESS, Compton-street, Soho; and all Booksellers.

Second Edition, in 8vo., price 7s. 6d. boards.
THE COLD-WATER SYSTEM: its real merits, and most effectual employment, in various diseases; the author's object being to point out the truth on this subject, and to show where the grandest results may alone be confidently expected. With some new cases. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D., &c.

"We have been particularly pleased with his cautionary remarks; they are reasonable and instructive. It will disabuse th' mind of a great deal of prejudice on this now important subject."—County Herald.—"There is such an air of sincerity and truth in the writings of this author, that he irresistibly wins our good opinion and confidence."—Literary Journal.—Published by SIMPKIN and Co., Paternoster-row, and HATCHARD and Son, 187, Piccadilly. To be had, by order, of all Booksellers.

WONDERS FOR A PENNY!!! THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ALMANACK!

OLD MOORE'S ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR OF HUMAN REDEMPTION, 1844. 32 Pages, with 17 Engravings, containing Rules for the Preservation of Health; List of Fairs; the Wisest Sayings of the Wisest Men; Prophetic Hieroglyphic adapted to the Times; Stamp Tables; Table to calculate Wages; Corn-law Scale; Table of Wages since the Revolution in 1688; Prophecies and Proverbs; Summary of the British Parliament; the British Navy; Gardener's Calendar; Farmer's Calendar; the Weather, calculated from non-failing data; Eclipses; Moon's Rising and Setting; and all that can be expected in an Almanack.

London: INGRAM and COOKE, Crane-court, Fleet-street. Hawkers and the Trade supplied.

In three-penny Numbers (four full-size music folio pages), and in shilling Parts, MUSIC FOR THE MILLION, Vocal and Instrumental.—Part I. contains, with full Pianoforte Accompaniments, Where the Bee sucks—the Pandora Waltz—Galopade, by Herz—The Julian Scotch Quadrilles—Fair Flora decks the flow'r ground—a Glee, by Danby—Proudly and wide, the favourite martial Air in Auber's "Fra Diavolo."

Part II., 1s., contains the other favourite pieces in Fra Diavolo, and the Overture. Also, just published, bound in cloth, the first series of

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION, containing 96 popular Songs, Duets, Glees, &c., including the celebrated Irish Melodies, with Pianoforte Accompaniments. BERKE, Holystone-street; OSA and Co., Amen-corner; of whom may be had, DIBDIN'S SONGS; the words of all of them, with Notes, Portrait, and Memoir, by G. Hogarth, Esq.; and the music of 126, with new Pianoforte Accompaniments. In nine parts, 2s. 6d. each; in one large vol., 24s.; or in separate vols., the Songs 10s., the Music 15s.

READING FOR THE PEOPLE. THE following CHEAP AMERICAN COPYRIGHT EDI-

TIONS of valuable and useful works are just imported, and may be had (by order) through all booksellers in the kingdom:—

1. FARNHAM'S TRAVELS in the GREAT WESTERN PraIRIES, the AWAHAC, and ROCKY MOUNTAINS. Closely printed in one volume, 12mo. cloth, price 2s. 6d.

2. The IMPROVEMENTS in AGRICULTURE, ARTS, &c., of the UNITED STATES. By the Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH. To which is added, a Treatise on Raising Swine, the best Methods of Fattening Pork. Also, a Treatise on Geology, as connected with Agriculture. Price 1s. 6d.

3. ANCIENT EGYPT, her Monuments, Hieroglyphics, History, and Archaeology. By G. R. GLIDDON, late United States Consul at Cairo. Numerous Wood Engravings, price 1s. 6d.

4. METEOROLOGY, comprising a Description of the Atmosphere and its Phenomena, the Laws of Climate in general. By SAMUEL FOREY, M.D. With 13 Illustrations, price 1s. 6d.

WILEY and PUTNAM, Stationers' Hall-court, London.

GREENWICH RAILWAY.—REDUCED FARES.—On and after SUNDAY, AUGUST 20th, First Class, 8d.; Return Ticket, 1s. Second Class, 6d.; Return Ticket, 10d.—Third Class Carriages at 4d. will shortly be added, of which due notice will be given. And Yearly Tickets, not transferable, will also be issued at the following prices:—First Class, £2 12s.; Second Class, £1 10s.

A WATCH, AS A GIFT, from its particular properties, is the best expression of the truth and constancy of friendship; it is always with the owner, and always doing him service.—J. JONES, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, Watchmaker to the Admiralty, has on sale a great variety of Watches, suitable for all classes. The elegant gold horizontal watches, at 2s. each, are suitable for ladies and gentlemen. Read Jones's Sketch of Watch Work, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

REMOVAL and SALE.—WATCHES by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty, established 133 years, 3, Bircham-lane.—W. and Son will REMOVE to more commodious premises, 74, Cornhill, immediately the repairs are completed, during which period they will SELL OFF their present extensive STOCK at a very considerable reduction in price, consisting of every description of superior Chronometers and Watches. They have also on sale a very large selection of the finest second-hand Watches, by the most eminent makers, examined and warranted, at half their original cost. Also the compensated duplex Watches, on the principle of their Chronometers, to which Government awarded the prizes three years in succession. Their detached lever Watches are of the first quality, and will bear competition in performance and elegance with any manufactured, and the price equally reduced. A splendid selection of foreign Watches, with the horizontal and lever escapements, of very superior manufacture, examined under their personal attention, and at prices which, for the quality, have never been offered to the public. Such an opportunity may never again occur for so large a selection submitted for inspection. Post letters will meet with immediate attention.

WEBSTER and SON, 3, Bircham-lane.


As where the gard'ner Robin, day by day,
Drew me to school along the public way;
Delighted with my bauble coach, and wrapped
In scarlet mantle warm, and velvet cap'd."

CHILDREN and INVALIDS.—Of high value in the preservation and restoration of health. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES of a very superior, elegant, and compact make, and so perfectly secure and easy that children may be trusted with impunity to the most careless hands. In use from the palace to the cottage. Invalids' Wheel Chairs of all sorts, and Spinal Carriages; also, Self-moving Chairs for house or garden.—On sale or hire at INGRAM'S General Furnishing Warehouse, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.


" As where the gard'ner Robin, day by day,
Drew me to school along the public way;
Delighted with my bauble coach, and wrapped
In scarlet mantle warm, and velvet cap'd."

THE SHRINE of NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER, containing the camp bed on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Lucien, for which Madame TUSSAUD and SONS paid £50; the Cloak of Marengo, the magnificent Cot of the King of Rome; the original Picture of Napoleon, for which he sat at Lefèvre; Maria Louisa, by Gerard, his master-piece; the King of Rome, from life; Lucian, by Lethière; the celebrated Military Carriage, purchased by M. Bulewski, with the authority of Government from the Prince Regent, for £500; the Table of the Marshals, valued at 12,000; the Clothes he wore as an exile—heir altogether a matchless exhibition. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admittance, one large room, 1s.; two rooms of Napoleon and Chamber of Horrors, 6d.

Just published, in One Volume, 8vo., pp. 548, price 12s.
SELECTIONS from the WRITINGS of the late J. SYDNEY TAYLOR, A.M., Barrister-at-law (with a brief sketch of his Life), made under direction of a committee appointed by the public meeting, held Feb. 19, 1842.
"On this rock we stand—on the adamantine basis of Christian principle we would build the whole fabric of legislation, which regards the public morals." (P. 213.)
London: CHARLES GILPIN, 5, Bishopsgate-street-without.

Just published, price 6s.
A TREATMENT by NAPHTHA; with Experiments, and numerous cases of Recovery. By JOHN HASTINGS, M.D., Physician to the Blenheim-street Free Dispensary.

"From consideration of the nature of the malady, as well as of Dr. Hastings's recorded experiments, we have no hesitation in recommending our brethren to give the naphtha a trial."—Medical Times.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho.

SEA BATHING.—BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—This fashionable retired Watering Place, the favourite resort of the late Princess Charlotte, and of our present Queen in her early days. The celebrated Dr. Bailey, owing to its mild and pure air, visited it for many years—the town was much indebted for the patronage he gave it. The shore has no deep cliff to endanger life; the rocks run out for many miles into the sea, which completely break the heavy swell of the water, and the sands form so gently an inclined plane that invalids and children may at all times, without the slightest risk, enjoy that delightful requisite—Sea Bathing. There is an excellent drive and promenade along the shore, recently completed; the soil is of a gravelly nature; no open watercourses in or marshy land for miles near the town; the forest trees and evergreens growing to the water's edge; the villas surrounded by luxuriant shrubberies and most productive gardens speak plainly as to the mildness of the air. Roads excellent, drives numerous, and may be enjoyed for miles on either side without a turnpike. The town is built in an irregular form, with many detached villas. The lodgings-houses are kept up in a style which does great credit to the proprietors, and are let at a very reasonable rent. The hotels are spacious. There are two excellent libraries and reading rooms, an assembly and billiard room, hot and cold baths. Horses, carriages, and invalid chairs for hire. Provisions moderate, water excellent, and the fine Southdown mutton abundantly supplied. Bognor holds out no particular inducement to the gay, who visit the seaside for amusement, but to the invalid or families who come to the coast for the benefit of their health, it possesses advantages superior to any town along the coast of Sussex.—For further information apply to the Postmaster.

* * * * *

IS still the same; pray write, or come to me.

A YOUNG PERSON wishes for a respectable SITUATION in a DRAPER'S or Fancy Shop. She has been accustomed to business, and can be well recommended.—Address C. A. W., Mr. Madden's, Watford, Herts.

LOST, on Saturday, August 5th, between All Souls' Church, Langham-place, and Grove-end-road, St. John's Wood, a GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL-CASE, with Topaz Seal. Whoever will take the same to No. 4, Pemberton-row, Gough-square, Fleet-street, shall receive a Reward of TEN SHILLINGS.

A GENTLEMAN, 25 years of age, who is a practical farmer, and has been much engaged in the Valuing and Management of Estates, is now desirous to engage an AGENT to some nobleman, gentleman, or public company. Good references and securities can be given. Address, by letter, pre-paid, to A. Z., No. 26, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell.

A CLERGYMAN, late Senior Scholar (on an open foundation) of his College, Oxford, long accustomed to tuition, and who has resided for several years on the Continent, receives eight pupils for the public and military schools. His instructions include, exclusive of mathematics and classics, French, German (for which a master also attends), and drawing, with fortification, where necessary.—Address, Rev. Q. Q., care of Mr. W. E. PAINTER, 342, Strand.

BRETT'S BRANDIES, for FRUIT, &c.—For Preserves or Home-made Wine, our WINE BRANDY, at 1s. per Gallon, is decidedly more suitable than any foreign spirit; while, for their respective purposes, our IMPROVED COGNAC, and the Liqueur GINGER BRANDY, at 1s., continue unrivaled. A single gallon or upwards forwarded to order.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Carnival's-inn, Holborn-bars.

SAUNTER'S SOMERSET COFFEE-HOUSE, HOTEL, and TAVERN (opposite the New Church), 162, STRAND.—This old established and highly respectable Hotel and Tavern is to be LET on LEASE, with immediate possession, the present proprietor retiring from business. The Hotel possesses a very good connexion, and has been in the occupation of the present family for upwards of fifty years. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, on the premises, 162, Strand.

FLAT HORIZONTAL WATCHES, carefully finished, with engine-turned cases, jewelled in four holes, going fusee, to continue the action of the Watch while winding, are offered in silver cases, price £2 15s.; or, in gold cases, price £2 7s. These elegant little Watches will be found to perform very correctly, and a printed undertaking is given with fixed terms on which they will always receive any attention required.—T. COX SAVORY, Watchmaker, Jeweller, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.—N.B. Second-hand Watches purchased in exchange.

TO BE LET, and entered upon at Michaelmas next, a Gentlehouse, with Garden, Granaries, Stables, Gig-house, &c., and Butcher's Shop attached, together with two to three acres of Land, Hemetead, and Baro, situated about the centre of the pleasant village of Eys, Northamptonshire. Also, another Gentlehouse, with capital Garden, Granaries, Stables, Gig-house, and about four acres of Land, situated at the east end of Eys aforesaid, now in the occupation of Mr. W. Little, who will show the premises.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION PREVENTED by the St. JAMES'S CHEST EXPANDER, which effectively removes stooping of the shoulders, and contraction of the chest, in youth, and ladies and gentlemen of all ages. Its immediate improvement of the figure, easy application, and simple construction, strongly recommend it to parents, gentlemen of the army and navy, and others. May be had of all respectable tailors and milliners in the kingdom, who may be approached agents, by application to Mr. A. BINYON, at the wholesale depot, 40, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London, from whom the fullest description may be obtained.

EVERYTHING for the WORK-TABLE at MECHI'S MANUFACTORY 4, Leadenhall-street, London. Ladies are respectfully invited to visit this Emporium of Elegancies to select their scissors, thimbles, finger-guards, silk-winders, needles, pins, piercers, netting-boxes and materials, and all other requisites for ladies' work. Mechî has the most splendid stock in London of ladies' work-tables and work-boxes, in papier maché and fancy woods; also a great variety of ladies' companions and pocket-books elegantly fitted-up, splendid paper maché blotting and writing cases, card-cases, card-racks, watch-stands, playing-card cases, hand and pole screens, inkstands, &c. Chessmen in ivory and bone, some superlatively beautiful.

CHANDELIERS for DRAWING-ROOMS, &c., of Crystal Glass, bold in outline, massive in effect, easily cleaned, and when lighted, either by wax candle, oil, or gas, produce a superior prismatic brilliancy, at a price far less than China or buhl. Manufactured by APSLEY PELLATT, Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars. Show-rooms for engraved and cut Table-glass, ornamented China, Earthware, &c. The works to be seen in full operation every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. No establishment in the city.

DELICACY of COMPLEXION.—The Use of GOWLAND'S LOTION is speedily followed by the disappearance of every species of cutaneous defect and discoloration, and the establishment of a pure surface of the skin; whilst it preserves the most susceptible complexion from the effects of heat, freckle, and sallow ness and sustains the softness of texture and vivacity peculiar to earlier years. "ROB. SHAW, LONDON," is on the Stamp.—Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers, &c.

CORNS and BUNIONS.—PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a speedy and sure cure for those painful annoyances, without cutting or pain. It is a luxury to the tenderest feet, acting on the Corn with the most gentle pressure, producing a delightful relief, and entirely eradicating both Corns and Bunions.—Prepared by JOHN FOX, in boxes, at 1s. 1d., or, three in one, for 2s. 9d., and to be had of C. KING, No. 232, Blackfriars-road, London, and all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate Corns.—Ask for Paul's Every Man's Friend.

MOULD CANDLES to BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING.—KEMPTON'S PATENT.—These Candles do not require snuffing; the flame is steady and brilliant. No metallic or deleterious matter is used in the manufacture. Price, 8d. per lb. Sold by G. E. PARSON, Agent for Exportation, 212, Broad-street, City, and by SLODDEN and STOCKING, 42, High-street, Marylebone; W. GETHEM, Broad-street, Blandford-square; W. EVANS, Italian Warehouse, Greenwich; GEORGE HAWLEY, grocer, Pittfield-street, Hoxton; JOHN HAWKINS, grocer, High-street, Whitechapel; S. GAME, Fish-street-hill; J. PAIN, grocer, Bethnal-green-road; G. H. HUDSON, 229, Blackfriars-road; C. H. NICHOLAS, 19, Basingstoke-road, Walworth; and at the Manufactory, Old Bargehouse, Christchurch, Surrey.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, adjoining the BAZAAR, 58, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, London.—Gentlemen about to furnish will find the largest assortment of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, ever offered to the public, consisting of Tin, Copper, and Iron Cooking Utensils;—Table Cutlery, best Sheffield Plate, German Silver Wares, Papier Maché Tea Trays, Tea and Coffee Urns, Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire Irons, with Baths of all kinds, shower, hot, cold, vapour, plunging, &c.; together with Ornamental Iron and Wire Work, for Conservatories, Lawns, &c.; Garden Engines, which are constantly kept on hand by the proprietors of this establishment, and in the largest quantities. All articles are selected of the very best description, offered at exceedingly low prices, for cash only; the price of each article being marked in plain figures.—Patent Radiating Stoves.